

CLEVER FORGERIES

How They Are Detected by Experts in Handwriting.

Many persons wonder how it is that skillful forgers are so readily detected by men who have made handwriting a study. Oftentimes the work is done so cleverly that a comparison of the two signatures shows not the slightest difference to the untrained eye, and even the man whose name has been forged cannot tell which is his own writing. But to the expert there is a discernible marked difference in the two specimens of chirography, for one has character and the other lacks that distinguishing feature.

Everybody knows that man or woman never writes his name twice exactly in the same way. There is always a slight difference, and where two signatures of the same name appear identically alike it is safe to assume that one or both is a forgery. But suppose the signature has been forged but once; suppose the handwriting of which it is an exact copy has been destroyed or is not obtainable; of what avail is the comparative method then? The exact comparison cannot be employed, but other almost infallible comparisons are still available.

When a child is taught how to write, at first its penmanship is severely stiff and cramped; then it becomes very much like that in the copy book; but after this is discarded the child's character begins to creep into its handwriting. There are little idiosyncrasies apparent that are not to be found in the chirography of other children, and this manifestation of character in writing continues to change with development until about the age of 20, when a person's character is fixed and his handwriting from that time on continues about the same.

The forger's copy of the signature of writing will appear to be exactly like that of the man, but when examined under a powerful microscope the tiny evidences of character that appear in every loop and line will be found to be largely missing, for the same character is not behind the pen. It is in the minute details that the forgery is discovered. Then, again, a man's mental condition will impress itself upon his writing. If he is nervous, bubbling over with joy or depressed, the fact will be apparent to the expert in writing. If the alleged handwriting doesn't show traces of the mental condition the man was really in at the time he was supposed to have written a certain letter or signed a certain paper, the signature of the writing is a forgery. These are some of the ways by which an expert detects even the most successful forgery and thus prevents a repetition of the crime by bringing the offender to justice.

The Nomadic Lapps.

The people of Lapland are great wanderers. Their country is more passable in winter than in summer, for it is traversed by numerous rivers and marshes, which can be crossed only when frozen over, unless the traveler carries his boat on his back. But with the coming of winter the Lapps utilize the icebound rivers as thoroughfares in their travels. They know the best foraging grounds and the places where shelter may be afforded for a week's encampment. The pasturing places of these nomads within the Arctic circle depend upon the moss patches—the food of the reindeer. When it has been eaten off the ground they must strike camp and go elsewhere. As a herd of a hundred deer will soon strip half a dozen acres of the moss ground, it does not take long for them to eat up everything around the settlement, even the shoots of the birch and willow trees, as far up as they can reach. So away goes the band, and the place may be deserted for several years, as it requires three or four seasons for the moss again to spread over the ground from which it has been eaten. This is why the Lapp wanders through valley and over plain, as does the tribesman of the desert.

No More "Flare-Backs."

The ingenious device for the prevention of "flare-backs" and premature discharges perfected by Lieut. Knapp and Dr. Sawyer, naval ordnance experts, will be attached to all turret guns carried by American warships.

Three small holes bored in the breech of the gun and connected with a tank of compressed air under heavy pressure. Opening the breech to insert the next charge turns on the compressed air, which instantly sweeps the gun clear of all explosive gases and particles of unconsumed powder and sacking.

Experiments have proved that the gun is cleared of an explosive matter before the first sack of powder can be inserted in the breech, even by the fastest crew. Until all guns have been equipped with the device there will be no further attempts at rapid firing in target practice.

The Great Army of Spiritualists.

The number of Spiritualists in the United States and Canada is surprising, when the figures of the National Spiritualists' Association are studied. The various societies tributary to that central body have a membership of over 250,000, and it is estimated that more than a million and a half people in the two countries are keenly interested in Spiritualism.

There are over 1,000 professional mediums—or "psychics," as they are called in Spiritualistic circles—and over 10,000 persons are in the habit of engaging their services.

No Debt and Small Taxes.

Porto Rico—which pays for neither army nor navy—is the most lightly taxed country on earth. It has no debt.

HOW THEY LOST THEIR HOME.

They bought things they did not need because they were cheap.

They did not use good judgment or right proportion in their expenditures.

The father always intended to get his life insured, but died without doing so.

They did not realize how easy it is to get into debt and how hard it is to get out.

They could not say "No," and could not afford to tell their friends, "I can not afford it."

The sons thought they must "sow their wild oats" as well as other "fellows in their set."

They did not do business in a business way because they were dealing with relatives or friends.

The doctrine, "Each for himself and the devil take the hindmost," was, in effect, the family creed.

They put off payments on everything possible because it would be so much easier to pay to-morrow than to-day.

They signed important papers without reading them or knowing their contents, just because they were asked to do so.

The mania to make an appearance beyond their means caused them to mortgage their property and ended in bankruptcy.

They feared that the people with whom they had dealings would think them suspicious if they asked them for a receipt for money.

They entertained too expensively and a great deal more than they could afford because they wanted people to think they were in good circumstances.

The father thought that to go on a "spree" now and then was his prerogative as head of the family. After a while he availed himself of his "prerogative" once too often.

Their efforts to force their daughters into the society of those above them, in the hope that they might make "brilliant matches," involved them hopelessly in debt—Success Magazine.

HERE AND THERE.

The French have a new word for carriages drawn by horses. They are "hippomobiles."

The lumber output of the mills in the Minneapolis district alone last year was 718,259,481 feet.

Oysters to the number of 41,180,137 were opened for pearls in the Ceylon pearl fisheries in 1905.

Three tons of Epson salts and 1,000,000 pills were used in the hospital of London last year.

The oldest working clock in England is that of Peterborough Cathedral. It was made by a monk in 1250.

Of the 135,501 freight cars ordered for American railroads last year, 35,000 were of steel construction.

The Italian Minister of Public Instruction made use of 67,000 visiting cards in his thirty-two months of office.

A Japanese porter in a San Francisco saloon had saved \$30. He borrowed \$1 from the bartender, and sent the \$40 to Japan for the war fund.

The cigarette trade in India has increased 80 per cent in four years. The amount of cigarette tobacco imported last year was 2,240,200 pounds.

An earthquake shock knocked one of the towers of the San Francisco City Hall crooked, so that it leaned over the street. Many windows were broken in the city.

Fifteen cars a day for five years, or a total of 23,475, is the order placed by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company with the Canada Car Company of Montreal.

THE LITTLE ONES

Try reasoning with children instead of scolding them.

A baby's weight at five months should be double its weight at birth.

Baby's food should be always administered at regular hours to avoid indigestion.

Tell your children white lies and they will soon hand you back the other color.

Spray the children's throats occasionally with a very weak solution of carbolic acid and water.

A little application of the old-fashioned maxim about the wisdom of going to bed early might do a good deal to solve the problem of the city child's nervousness.

When baby pulls at his ear or cries sharply and presses his head against his mother, let her beware of earache, a common but dangerous complaint in very young children.

Palaces for Gambling.

So many sumptuous new hotels in New York have been constructed lately or are now approaching completion that the facilities for luxurious existence within the city have been greatly increased. Indefatigable, indeed, are the efforts of many people to enjoy themselves more liberally than in other years, and the efforts of the professional gamblers to afford them abundant opportunities for amusement are persistent. Some members of the regular detective force succeeded in gaining entrance to a house which was used for faro and like games recently, and after a somewhat stormy and tempestuous experience they brought about the capture of the professional experts. A great deal of money is being risked at night as well as in the daytime by the adventurous.

PEKIN IS WAKING UP.

Chinese Capital Is Gradually Becoming Modernized.

The march of progress is beginning to be slowly felt in the city of Peking, capital of the Chinese empire. Three railways now enter the ancient walls, which have been cut for that purpose, says a correspondent. New stations, warehouses and business offices have been built on modern plans which form a striking contrast to the ancient structures that surround them.

Nearly all of the European powers have erected new locations upon an extensive scale, which make up a modern colony at one corner of the ancient city, surrounded by massive walls and deep moats, which are intended as a protection in case of another siege.

There are barracks for military guards connected with each of the legations, and at present about 1,400 soldiers, representing all of the great powers, furnish what some people think is a necessary protection. The United States has about 150 infantrymen, who, by their intelligence, education and manly appearance, offer a striking contrast to the troops of other nations. One never realizes the moral and intellectual superiority of the rank and file of the United States army until it is placed beside the conscripts of Europe.

The American legation is slowly approaching completion. The architect has had a variety of difficulties to meet and obstacles to overcome, but has done his work well, and although the new buildings are by no means appropriate to the dignity of the United States and the magnitude of the interests represented, they are a decided improvement over the old ones.

RICH FISHING GROUNDS.

Fortunes in the Northern Pacific Waters Between Asia and America.

The richest fishing grounds in the world are the Northern Pacific waters between America and Asia. In 1847 Americans inaugurated a systematic hunt of the whale in these waters, and during fourteen years secured in whale oil and whalebone \$130,000,000.

When the Americans first came to the Okhotsk sea, a Russian Finnish whaling company was founded in Finland, which earned a very large profit for a few years, but which later had to cease fishing on account of the war between France and England. In the meantime the Americans also withdrew, but started again in 1888. Both in the Bering and Okhotsk seas. According to official statistics, the yearly American catch on the coast of Siberia and in the Pacific resulted in not less than 200,000 pounds of whalebone, 3,000,000 pounds of whale oil, and 100,000 pounds of tusks, besides other products aggregating an annual value of \$150,000, which thus entirely escaped the control of the Russian government.

The Japanese have worked the fishing grounds well, particularly on the banks of Sakhalin and the Kurilans, where immense masses of salmon and herring appear periodically. The herring is used for manure, while the salmon is salted for export. As an illustration of what these fisheries could bring in it may be mentioned that the Japanese, in 1890, brought their country not less than 9,000,000 pounds of this costly manure. Dr. N. S. J. Smith, who has examined the fisheries in these waters, tells how, during a land-storm, it is no uncommon thing to see heaps of dead fish five or six feet deep thrown up on the beach.

The Issue of Race.

In the 12th chapter of the Book of Judges it is told how the Gileadites slew forty and two thousand Ephraimites at the passage of Jordan, because they pronounced "shibboleth" "sibboleth." That was a race issue. By their faulty speech the forty and two thousand proved themselves to be of another race and they were slain.

While race still preserves their national identity, progress and aggressiveness for the most part free and open. The sons of one race mate freely with the daughters of another. Without a trace of caste or taint of dishonor, a French girl may marry a Neapolitan, a Swiss maiden a Prussian youth, a Norwegian an Austrian, a Spaniard a Portuguese, an Englishman a Scot. The population of the United States is an amazing composite of all these and other races.

Russ and Jap Can Stand Cold.

In the coldest parts of Russia, says a traveled Englishman, the people do not wear heavy woolen underwear, but their underclothing is linen. Though I have traveled a great deal in northern Russia, I never saw anybody suffering with rheumatism, bronchitis, or catarrh, and even common colds are unknown. In Japan, where changes of temperature are sudden and the winters very cold, the natives do not seem to think it worth while to protect themselves with heavy clothing. All the year around they dress so as to leave the chest uncovered and the legs bare, while the peasant wear no hats. The war with Russia has shown them to be the hardest race on earth, and that this is the result of simple modes of living is not to be questioned.

Many a man who claims to be wedded to the truth is in reality a wild over.

Opportunities in California

The trade in the Orient is opening up.

Our exports to Japan and China multiplied during the last year.

There will soon be a tremendous increase in the trade of the Pacific Coast cities with the Far East.

Big opportunities for the man who lives there. Why not look into it now?

Only \$62.50, round trip to San Francisco or Los Angeles and return, May 1, 2, 3, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 29, 30, 31, June 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14, 1905. Ticket good for return for 90 days.

Rate for a comfortable tourist sleeper from Chicago to San Francisco, Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, and many other points in California, only \$7.50 through train service from Union Passenger Station, Chicago, via the

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Line

This is the route of the Great Limited, leaving Union Passenger Station, Chicago, 10:45 p.m., and the California Express at 10:25 p.m. The California Express carries tourist sleeping cars to California every day. Both trains carry through standard sleepers.

Complete information free on receipt of coupon with blank lines filled.

W. S. HOWELL, Gen'l Eastern Agent, 31 Broadway, NEW YORK CITY.

or F. A. MILLER, General Passenger Agent, CHICAGO.

Name.....

Direct address.....

City..... State.....

Preferred destination.....

For sale and recommended by L. Fourrier, Druggist.

THE ONLY DETROIT MORNING NEWSPAPER.

The Detroit Free Press is now the only exclusive morning newspaper published in Detroit. It is constantly improving. If you want all the news of the world, take The Free Press. The circulation of this great newspaper has increased wonderfully during the past three months, which shows, conclusively, that the people of Michigan appreciate the efforts of the new management in making a good newspaper. Every department is up-to-date. The Big Sunday Free Press has no equal.

Don't Borrow Trouble.

It is a bad habit to borrow anything, but the worst thing you can possibly borrow is trouble. When sick, sore, nervous, weary and worn-out by the pains and poisons of dyspepsia, biliousness, bright's disease, and similar ailments, don't sit down and mope over your symptoms, but fly to Electric Bitters. Here you will find sure and permanent relief from all troubles, and your body will not be burdened by a load of debt as at Fourrier's drug store. See Sign. Guaranteed.

MAKE A TRIP TO CALIFORNIA AND PORTLAND.

Low rates this summer. If you've been planning a western trip and held it for a favorable opportunity, this summer is the time to go. Round-trip summer tickets on sale, certain days May to October—Colorado, California, Oregon, Washington. The Rock Island offers choice of routes and a chance to see the most for your money. Full information, rates and time tables on application. Selection, Passenger Traffic Manager, Rock Island Station, Chicago.

Full of Tragic Meaning

These are lines from J. H. Simmons, of Carney, Ia. Think what might have resulted from his terrible cough if he had not taken the medicine about which he writes: "I had a fearful cough, that disturbed my night's rest. I tried everything, but nothing would relieve it, until I took Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, which completely cured me. I instantly relieved and permanently cured all throat and lung diseases; prevents grip and pneumonia. At Fourrier's druggist; guaranteed. 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free.

The gospel of happiness is one that every woman should lay to heart.

It means to a man to come home at night to a cheerful wife no one but he who had to fight the hard battle of life knows. If he is prosperous it is an added joy; but it is in misfortune that it shines like a star in the darkness. A complaining wife can kill the last bit of hope and courage in a sorely troubled heart, while a cheerful one gives new courage to begin the fight over again.

Statistics prove that the chances of your dying of Throat or Lung Troubles, are 9 to 1.

Waste no time, but cure your Disease with

DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY

FOR CONSUMPTION, COUGHS AND COLDS

the only strictly scientific Lung Specific in existence. Positively guaranteed to help or money refunded.

Saved the Preacher.

Rev. O. D. Moore of Harpersville, N. Y., writes: "I had a fearful cough for months, which nothing would relieve, until I took Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. It cured my cough and saved my life."

Prices, 50c and \$1.00 Trial Bottles Free

RECOMMENDED, GUARANTEED AND SOLD BY

Iron-Ox Tablets

SICK HEADACHE CAUSED BY CONSTIPATION

There is no Remedy that will Permanently Cure Sick Headache so Quickly as Iron-Ox Tablets.

Among the many ills for which a torpid condition of the bowels is responsible few are more painful than Sick Headache. Constipation poisons the blood, and as soon as the blood becomes filled with these noxious impurities, the effect is quickly felt on the nerves, especially the nerves of the brain. Then commences the frightful torture known as Sick Headache. Those who suffer from this dread malady should never resort to so-called "nervine tonics," largely composed of opiates or alcohol. These only deaden the pain for a short time, which returns more violently than ever as soon as the temporary relief has passed away. To drag the nerves in this manner is highly dangerous, bringing the headaches on more frequently, and making them of longer duration.

Iron-Ox Tablets cure sick headaches by purging the blood, strengthening the nerves, and toning up every organ to the full and proper performance of its duty. Iron-Ox Tablets cure constipation and bring strength and health to bowels, stomach and liver.

Silly Iron-Ox Tablets in handy aluminum box 2c. For sale by your druggist, or sent direct by The Iron-Ox Remedy Co., Detroit, Mich.

Don't continue to suffer from Sick Headaches, when you have a sure remedy at hand in Iron-Ox Tablets.

Iron-Ox Tablets

Cure Sick Headache

by strengthening the nerves, relieving the constipated bowels, and toning up the entire nervous and digestive system. Thousands of others have been cured, why not you?

Fifty Iron-Ox Tablets in handy aluminum box 2c. For sale by your druggist, or sent direct by The Iron-Ox Remedy Co., Detroit, Mich.

For sale and recommended by L. Fourrier, Druggist.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Pastor, Rev. E. A. Shelden. Morning at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Class meeting, 10 a. m. Sabbath school, 12 m. Epworth League, 6:30 p. m. Junior League, 8:45 p. m. Tuesday, Prayer meeting, 7:30 p. m. Thursday.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Regular church service at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School immediately after morning service. W. B. C. E. at 6 p. m. Prayer meeting, Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock.

DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH—Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. and every Wednesday at 7 p. m. A lecture in school room 12 m.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH—Services every first and third Sunday of the month. Confessions on the preceding Saturday. On Sunday, mass at 10 o'clock a. m.; Sunday School at 10:30 o'clock p. m.; Vespers and Benediction at 7 o'clock p. m. On the Monday after the third Sunday mass at 8 o'clock a. m. (standard time). O. Goodhouse, Pastor; J. J. Hines, Assistant.

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 258, P. & A. M., meets in regular communication on Thursday evening on or before the full of the moon. Wm. Woodruff, W. M.

J. F. HUN, Secretary.

MARVIN POST, No. 240, G. A. R., meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each month. DEWEY SMITH, Post Com.

A. L. POND, Adjutant.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 152, meets on the 2d and 4th Saturdays at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Mrs. H. C. Truax, President.

Mrs. L. Wisniewski, Sec.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 124—Meets every third Tuesday in each month.

M. A. JAMES, M. P.

FRED NARRIN, Sec.

GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 127—Meets every Tuesday evening.

Julius Nelson, N. G.

Chas. O. McCullough, Sec.

BUTLER POST, No. 21, Union Life Guards, meet every first and third Saturday evening in W. H. C. Hall. J. D. BOURGESS, Captain.

Wm. Post, Adjutant.

CRAWFORD TENT, K. O. T. M. M., No. 153—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays of each month.

T. NOLAN, R. K.

GRAYLING CHAPTER ORDER OF EAST-ERN STAR, No. 54, meets Wednesday evening on or before the full of the moon.

Mrs. Jeanette Woodworth, Sec.

COURT GRAYLING, I. O. F., No. 730—Meets second and last Wednesday of each month.

J. B. Woodruff, R. E.

CRAWFORD HIVE, No. 560, L. O. M. M.—Meets first and third Fridays of each month.

AGNES HAYES, Lady Com.

Mrs. Kittle Nolan, Record Keeper.

REGULAR CONVOCAION OF PORTAGE LODGE, No. 141, K. O. F., meets in Castle Hall the first and third Wednesday of each month.

M. HANSON, K. of R. S.

H. HANSON, C. G.

GARFIELD CIRCLE, No. 16, Ladies of the G. A. R., meet the second and fourth Friday evening in each month. Mrs. A. L. Pond, President.

ROSE POND, Secretary.

CRAWFORD COUNTY GRANGE, No. 134—Meets at G. A. R. Hall, first and third Saturday of each month at 1 p. m.

A. W. PARKER, Master.

Laura London, Secretary.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Bank of Grayling

SUCCESSOR TO

Crawford Co. Exchange Bank

MARIUS HANSON,

PROPRIETOR.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

Interest paid on certificates of deposit. Collections promptly attended to. All accommodations extended that are consistent with safe and conservative banking.

MARIUS HANSON, Cashier.

S. N. INSLEY, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon,

Office over F. H. H. Drug Store.

Office hours: 9 to 11 a. m. 2 to 4 p. m. 7 to 8 evenings.

Residence, Penniman Ave., opposite G. A. R. Hall.

C. C. WESCOTT,

DENTIST,

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

Office—Over Alexander's Law Office, on Michigan Avenue.

Office hours—8 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 6 p. m.

GEO. L. ALEXANDER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, ETC.

Flue Lands Bought and

Sold on Commission.

Non-Residents' Lands Looked After.

GRAYLING, MICH.

Office on Michigan Avenue, first door east of the Bank.

O. PALMER,

Attorney at Law and Notary.

Prosecuting Attorney for Crawford County.

PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE

CORPORATIONS AND POLITICAL CORRUPTION.



MAYOR DUNNE.

Sluiter and selfish interests are all prevalent in the political life of the republic. Evidences of graft and corruption are about us on every hand. Public officials with alarming frequency are found whose careers are beset with the taint of debauchery. Look well into the character of the man you vote for. Look well to the principles that he advocates.

In my judgment, three-quarters of the political corruption now existing in this country can be laid at the doors of corporations and men who have been seeking to obtain from the public exclusive rights and privileges in the shape of private monopolies of public property, and this is the reason why I for one have been strenuously advocating the placing of such public utilities in public hands and thus removing from the sphere of politics the opportunity and temptation for such public corruption.

Since the control of interstate railways, telegraphs, long distance telephones, express companies and utilities of like character in the hands of the Federal Government and place street car, gas, interurban telephones and light companies in the hands of the municipal authorities and three-quarters of the incentive to graft and corruption in this country will be abolished.

The operation and management of such utilities in public or private hands necessarily a monopoly. In private hands it becomes a private monopoly, and a private monopoly is never benevolent. The aim of a private monopoly is to make money, and as long as human nature remains as it is the desire to make money has no limitations. A private monopoly will give the cheapest possible service at the greatest possible price. A public monopoly, on the other hand, has different aims and objects. Its sole aim is to satisfy the community, and the community is best satisfied by the highest efficiency of service at the least possible cost.

EARLY MARRIAGE AN AID TO SUCCESS.

"If I have been successful," said a man whose swift rise to power in the last few years has astonished the world, "it is because I have never had any fire to fight in the rear," which brief utterance implies an untold tribute to the woman who never failed to hold one end of the fort against the invaders of peace.

When Mrs. Charles M. Schwab started out a few years ago to provide summer vacations for 5,000 children in New York her husband not only provided the funds but he was heart and soul with her in the enterprise. They entered into it together, hand in hand, as they had often gone that way in reality in childhood days. Schwab was married when he was 22. Before he began his meteoric business life he had asked the tall, sweet-faced girl who had been his playmate and schoolmate to be his wife. Before leaving his native town he had tried his fortune as a grocery clerk, but he could only make \$2.50 a week. It was with the encouragement of the girl he loved that he concluded to seek a wider sphere of influence. Ever since they were married his wife has watched carefully his business progress, and although she has not kept up with him in technical knowledge, she has frequently given him valuable advice.

Of other great financiers who have married early, one of the most prominent is Thomas Lawson. In 1878 he married Miss Goodwillie. Those who remember only the spectacular features of the famous "Mrs. Thomas W. Lawson glaik" incident have missed the romantic devotion to his

wife which was its chief inspiration. For four years before this particular coronation became famous Lawson was the purchaser of a constant and unique pleasure to his wife, who was then an invalid. Upon her recovery she used it largely in dinner table decorations in their several homes until out of compliment to her it was exhibited under her name. After it had won prizes large sums of money were offered for a bulb from the plant, until Lawson, in his characteristic manner, bought up the whole growth at the cost of \$30,000.

MEN WHO TRY NEW JOBS.

The popular idea that the man who dabbles in many kinds of work before settling down to the work that is to be his life vocation is worthless is hardly applicable to things as they are. Most men nowadays try many kinds of work before striking the line that is to be theirs for life. If you are the average American citizen, you have changed your occupation more than once. Leaving the rural district, where a man is a farmer or nothing, out of the case, the average man changes his occupation something like three times before he finds the work that he sticks to.

Employment agencies of the better class are frequently in a position to see the number of times a man may change work before finding something which he stays at permanently. Often they are the medium of effecting the changes. Some men have a penchant of changing from one line of work to the other in a manner that passes all belief, but the majority of men who work in a city are only sincerely anxious to find the work wherein they can labor to the best advantage.

Even professional men have to change their profession sometimes before striking the one that just suits them. But so long as a man eventually settles down into the right career it does not matter how many changes he makes in getting to it. In fact, he is all the better for it, his knowledge of life is broader, and this will help him no matter what line he settles into. One has only to look about and see that there are a whole lot of misfits who would be the better off for making a shift or two.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.

The Department of Commerce and Labor does not have power to enforce its own conclusions even if it is expected to formulate them on all subjects within its jurisdiction of investigation. Where this power should be placed is a question affecting the whole field of controversy now agitated by the question relating to transportation, monopolies, illegal combinations, even as to the vital controversies about tariff, reciprocity and the health and vigor of both our foreign and domestic commerce. It, however, seems beyond doubt that the Legislature has power to fix rates for transportation by common carrier, and that it can be exercised by a board of commissioners authorized for the purpose by legislative act and within the limit of not destroying the property and business so regulated that legislative power is effective and final, that the judiciary can annul illegal combinations to prevent competition in trade, and that the Supreme Court of the United States as to interstate or international commerce can and will act to set aside corporate action creating or even tending to create monopoly or contravening the anti-trust statutes.

It may be relied on as certain that, where the power exists to eradicate such evil and the public intelligence is alert to support the executive, that power will be exerted until the evil is abandoned.

MITSUHIITO AND TOGO MEET.

Admiral Togo met the Emperor of Japan at the Imperial Palace in Tokyo.

Sunday was made memorable in the annals of Japan by the public entry into Tokyo of Admiral Togo, who came to report to the Emperor the return of his fleet from the war.

The distinguished naval officer was met at Shinjimbashi station by ministers of state, generals, admirals, members of the diplomatic corps and hundreds of officials and private citizens, who extended him a warm welcome to the capital. He was accompanied by his staff and Admirals Katokura, Kamimura and Dewa, together with their respective staffs. The party entered



ADMIRAL TOGO.

five imperial carriages placed at their disposal, and led by his majesty's aide, Admiral Inouye, drove direct to the palace, where they were received in audience by the Emperor.

Admiral Togo's carriage, escorted by a body guard of troops, passed through a triumphal arch in front of the railway station. The streets were lined with an admiring crowd, who shouted hearty hurrahs as the party passed along. The ring of the enthusiastic cheers, mingled with the noise of the bands, was audible for a great distance.

Gen. Sakuma detailed three battalions of guards of honor. The battalions were composed of men from the Tokyo garrison and were under command of Major General Togo. Four guns located at Hibiya Park fired salutes. The day was a beautiful one and all Tokyo was out, irrespective of age, to welcome the victor of the battle of the Sea of Japan. Admiral Togo, after his audience with the Emperor, returned to his ship.

In receiving Admiral Togo's report the Emperor warmly praised the service rendered by him, his officers and men.

BURGLARS ROB BANK.

Blow Safe in Ridgville, Ind., Institution and Get Away with \$6,000.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock Tuesday morning seven robbers blew the safe in the Ridgville, Ind. State bank and escaped with about \$6,000. The explosion aroused Cashier Branson, who hurried to the bank in time to receive a bullet in the ankle. Before going to the bank the robbers met the town watchman, overpowered and bound and gagged him. There is no clew.

The wounded cashier made his way to the home of the bank president, M. E. Sumpton, and the two turned in a fire alarm. Meanwhile the burglars had succeeded in forcing the doors of the safe and by the time the citizens were aroused the cashiers had obtained their plunder. All the electric lights in town were turned on and citizens attempted to surround the robbers.

But the burglars did not fear capture. For more than an hour the town was practically at the mercy of the gang of the seven robbers, who are supposed to be Chicago desperadoes and who openly walked the streets, shooting at everything in sight and apparently taking their time in leaving the scene of the crime. The bank's loss of \$6,000 is covered by burglar insurance and neither the bank nor the depositors will lose any money.



The Comic Side of The News.

They seem to be doing almost everything down in Panama except digging. The pistol and the bomb have won favor as campaign arguments in Cuba.

Now that the football season has begun, we don't miss the war as much as we did.

Women's hats appear this year reduced in size, but not perceptibly ensmaller in price.

After the exposures in high finance, three-card monte seems like a fair and friendly game.

The life insurance companies seem to have adopted as a side line the insuring of political elections.

It is time to let up on Senator Depew. He has had a 5-cent cigar named after him without his consent.

Flipping the beef trust \$25,000 for breaking the laws is like throwing a dipper of water on a burning house.

Someone ought to lead the Taggart case into a remote forest, cover it with quicklime and forget about it.

Now that Chief Rain-in-the-Face is dead, only Carrie Nation and a few others are left to wield the tomahawk. That life insurance company that loaned \$5,000,000 to a negro messenger does not seem inclined to draw the color line.

Traveling in his private car, John Alexander Dowie accentuates the fact that ravens have been good to Elijah III. The Mikado's illustrious ancestors must have been guilty of a few moments of drowsiness when the Mikasa went to pieces.

Is the Panama canal commission spending that \$350,000 a month just killing mosquitoes and building plank hotels?

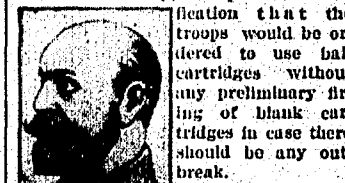
Ballroom ascensions will never be entirely safe until they can stretch necks over a large section of the face of the earth.

Mrs. Chadwick's creditors have succeeded in getting \$4,501 of the million they loaned her. But then, she was in jail and did have a fighting chance for the \$4,501.

BULLETS FOR THE MOBS.

Ball Cartridges for Mobsters in Warning.

General Treppoff, who by Imperial order was made the military dictator of St. Petersburg, had posted a notification that the



troops would be ordered to use ball cartridges without any preliminary firing of blank cartridges in case there should be any outbreak.

The strike is spreading rapidly all over European Russia.

Under Treppoff, and in many cities Cossacks have fired into crowds of idle people, strikers are destroying property, business is at a standstill and martial law prevails. Little squads of soldiers are scattered along the streets and in the markets to preserve order. Even detachments of the crack guard regiments, are doing patrol duty.

Beneath the surface there was much excitement. The revolutionists spread the tidings that a revolution had begun and St. Petersburg was filled with the wildest rumors. For example, a story was set afloat that a provisional government had been established.

Warnings were issued that the government would not permit revolutionary meetings at the universities and higher schools under the guise of student assemblies, and Gen. Treppoff dispatched troops to surround the buildings.

To add to the alarm the strikers succeeded in stopping the machinery of the electric light plant and the city was plunged in darkness.

Though the task of continuing the general strike more than a few days seemed utterly hopeless to the practical minded, it is significant of the deep-rooted craving for liberty that the agitators have experienced little difficulty in inducing all classes of workmen to join in the anti-government demonstration.

At a meeting of delegates from the professional unions, comprising doctors, druggists and lawyers, it was decided to strike until a constituent assembly is summoned. Street cars in St. Petersburg ceased running Thursday and the employees of the bureau of ways and communications and even the bank and office employees agreed to affiliate themselves with the strike movement.

The railroad tie-up throughout central, eastern, western and northern Russia is complete and the strike is gradually extending southward. The railroad companies are not able to move a train in the strike-affected districts. In some places troops are moving a few trains with extreme difficulty.

Unless later developments bring to light proof that the constitution which the Czar has decided to grant Russia is virtually nullified by qualifying restrictions not now apparent, its adoption must be considered a momentous step forward in the life of that nation. The Czar's action can only mean that absolutism is near its end, and that truly representative government is soon to take its place. The question of constitutional forms has still to be settled, but as a basis for their government the people are to have the guarantees of free speech, a free press, freedom of worship and equal rights. The further fact that Count Witte is to be made premier is an earnest that the new program will be carried through in good faith. With him as a guide the Czar will endeavor again to stem the rising tide of revolution.

PRESIDENT IN PERIL.

Roosevelt Narrowly Escapes Death in a Midnight Sea Collision.

After a narrow escape from losing his life in a midnight collision, in which the lighthouse tender Magnolia, on which he was traveling, was so much damaged that he had to abandon her, President Roosevelt was landed safely on board the cruiser West Virginia Friday, having been transferred from the Magnolia to the revenue cutter Ivy, which carried him to the cruiser West Virginia. Neither the President nor any member of his party was injured in the accident.

The first news of the accident reached New Orleans by telephone at an early hour Friday morning, coming in the shape of an appeal for help from Capt. Rose of the United Fruit Company's steamer Esparta, which was the vessel that was in collision with the Magnolia. Capt. Rose gave no details except that the boats had struck each other, that the Magnolia was ashore, but that the President was unhurt. The message came from Nairn, La., near which point the accident occurred.

Immediately upon the receipt of the news two powerful tugs left New Orleans with orders to go at full speed to the scene of the accident. Meantime, however, the President's party had managed to get in communication with the lower part of the river, where it was known that the lighthouse tender Ivy was lying. The Ivy immediately got underway and covered the forty miles in rapid time. President Roosevelt, Secretary Loeb and Surgeon Rixey, with their baggage were at once transferred and the Ivy proceeded down the river to the West Virginia.

When President Roosevelt boarded the cruiser and started on the homeward journey by sea he began a trip that took him off American soil for four days something that has never before happened to an American President during his incumbency. By means of wireless telegraphy, however, the President was in almost constant touch with shore during the entire trip.

All Around the Globe.

Bishop Carl Cranston of Washington is to marry Miss Lucie Mason Parker, prominent in Cincinnati society, Nov. 15.

Reports to the general convention of the Universalist church in Minneapolis showed a total of 53,257 families in 839 parishes in the country.

The will of the late Secretary of State John Hay was filed at Colorado Springs, Colo., because of the land holdings of the late Secretary near Manitou.

Gen. Gallieni has resigned his post of Governor of Madagascar. M. Armand, a member of the French House of Deputies, will succeed him.

The North Carolina Pine Association and the South Carolina Pine Association, with a combined capital of \$200,000 and an output of 180,000,000 feet a month.

Mrs. Chadwick's creditors have succeeded in getting \$4,501 of the million they loaned her. But then, she was in jail and did have a fighting chance for the \$4,501.

THE LETTER CARRIER.



CHINESE POSTMAN.

In the postal service of every government the work performed by the carriers is one of the most important features of the system. In the carrier service of the world there are employed many unique methods, and the costumes worn, devices employed and the practices relating to mail delivery obtaining in the various countries are of no little interest.

The postman who delivers mail in the northern part of Russia in winter wears heavy felt boots and, over his



CHINESE POSTMAN.

heavy blue uniform, a thick fur overcoat, with cap of the same material. He loads his mail sacks, together with snow shoes and other equipment needed in traveling in that cold climate, on a low sleigh usually drawn by dogs. Occasionally, however, the North Russian postman is a veritable Santa Claus, for in some instances he drives a team of reindeer, and the frost on his long beard and the snow on his overcoat complete his resemblance to the benevolent old man that fills the mind of the children at Yuletide.

Through the snows and ice the Russian carrier drives his load of mail freight for days and days, stopping at the small postoffices and at farm houses on the way to deliver his cargo of missives.

Warlike in appearance and resembling more a cavalryman in the army than a bearer of peaceful messages is the Swedish mounted carrier. He wears a dark blue uniform with long frock coat ornamented with brass buttons, while on his head is a peaked cap, on the front of which is placed a small plumed crown and bugle design. Over his shoulders he wears a heavy leather cape. About his waist is buckled a belt from which a sword is suspended, and in a holster on one side of his saddle is a revolver of large caliber, while on the other side is a bugle with which to announce his arrival at the farm houses. In addition to a black leather mail bag, the Swedish mounted carrier also takes with him a postmarking outfit and acts as a postmaster for the families along his route.

The Egyptian carrier is an odd-looking individual. He wears a loose-fitting robe reaching almost to the bottom of his wide, baggy trousers. On his head is a turban of soft white material. The letters are concealed in the folds of his robe. Celerity and haste are not characteristics of the Egyptian postman. He ambles leisurely along on his route in the discharge of his duties, stopping frequently to poke his head in the open window of some house to chat with the inmates. When he has finished his conversation it probably occurs to him that he has a letter about his person for some member of the household.

There is a camel post in Egypt for the delivery of mail to the far inland communities. The mounted postman dresses the same as the footman and carries his mail in a small canvas sack.

A novel contrivance is employed by the Japanese rural carrier for transporting the mail. This consists of a yoke about four feet long, suspended

from either end of which is a sort of basket with wooden bottom and lid and white and ends of netting made of heavy cord. The carrier places this curious yoke across his shoulders and delivers his mail on foot, usually running the entire length of the route.

The uniform of the Japanese carrier comprises loose coat and trousers of light blue material, a light cap wholly impervious to water, and a flat sunshade for a hat. In conveying the mail to communities far inland in Japan the carriers employ small hand-carts with shafts, the carriers being obliged to perform the double duty of a horse and a postman. In the cities of Japan the mail is carried in small canvas sacks.

Rides Logs in India.

The costume of the rural carrier in parts of India is merely a cloth about his loins. The Indian postman carries a long-handled spear across his shoulder with a mail sack tied to the staff. Near the point of the spear are four or five bells which are supposed to announce the approach of the mail man.

When the streams are flooded the rural postman in India floats down the stream astride a log, steering it into the bank at various points, while he dismounts to deliver mail to the houses along the way. There is also a camel post in India, the carriers being attired with a scantiness similar to the foot postman.

The town postmaster in India is a distinguished-looking individual and he struts about with a dignity sufficient for an office of much greater importance. He wears a white linen suit, the coat cut long, while on his head rests a red turban. In most of the large cities in India the carriers wear the usual English uniform.

Australian mail carriers are garbed in pale green uniforms with a red girdle about the waist. The mounted carriers wear long green coats, high riding boots and strapped to the saddle is a brace of pistols for protection, and a bugle with which to inform the patrons of the carrier's arrival. The mounted carriers are usually accompanied by several fierce-looking dogs, as a still further means of protecting the postman and the mail he carries.

The French city postman's uniform is of the severe military type, dark blue in color. It consists of a short military jacket with red trimmings around the collar and cuffs and brass buttons down the front. The trousers of the outfit are also of blue with red stripes down the side seams. In the lowlands and marshes of France the postmen traverse the country on stilts, carrying their mail sacks over their shoulders.

Where Reindeers Are Used.

The postmen in Queensland dress in white linen with trimmings of red around the collar and cuffs. Their white tourist hats have a red band about the base of the crown.

The Turkish letter carriers wear the Oriental costume of red, with tight-fitting coat and baggy trousers. Their

headgear consists of a tasseled fez. In Kutchakka the carriers are clad in furs and drive sleighs drawn by dogs, reindeer and occasionally a team of moose. A semi-military uniform is worn by the carriers in Italy, Spain, Portugal and in some countries of South America.

In some parts of the Sahara desert and in wild and little frequented parts of Asia, where outlaws and brigands abound, the governments send an escort of soldiers with the mail carriers bearing registered packages. In a vast number of cases the cost of the escort is greatly in excess of the value of the package to be delivered, and it would be ruinous to the recipient were he obliged to bear the expense of the delivery. The government, however, relieves the citizen of this expense.

Utica Globe.

Utica Globe.

Utica Globe.

Utica Globe.

Utica Globe.

Utica Globe.

Utica Globe.

Utica Globe.

Utica Globe.

Utica Globe.

Utica Globe.

Utica Globe.

Utica Globe.

Utica Globe.

Utica Globe.

Utica Globe.

Utica Globe.

Utica Globe.

Utica Globe.

Utica Globe.

Utica Globe.

Utica Globe.

Utica Globe.

Utica Globe.

Utica Globe.

Utica Globe.

Utica Globe.

Utica Globe.

Utica Globe.

Utica Globe.

Utica Globe.

Utica Globe.

Utica Globe.

Utica Globe.

Utica Globe.

Utica Globe.

Utica Globe.

Utica Globe.

Utica Globe.

Utica Globe.

Utica Globe.

Utica Globe.

Utica Globe.

Utica Globe.

Utica Globe.

Utica Globe.

Utica Globe.

Utica Globe.

Utica Globe.

Utica Globe.

Utica Globe.

Utica Globe.

Utica Globe.

PARALYSIS CURED

Case Seemed Hopeless But Yielded to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Mr. Kennedy has actually escaped from the paralysis to which he seemed a short time ago hopelessly doomed. The surprising report has been fully verified, and some important details secured in a personal interview with the recent sufferer.

"The doctor," said Mr. Kennedy, "told me that if I wanted to live my length of time I would have to give up work altogether, and he told my friends that the paralysis which had begun would in time involve my whole body."

"Just how were you afflicted at this time?" Mr. Kennedy was asked.

"Well, I had first hot, and then cold and clammy feelings, and at times my body felt as if needles were being stuck into it. These sensations were followed by terrible pains and again I would have no feeling at all, but a numbness would come over me, and I would not be able to move. The most agonizing tortures came from headaches and a pain in the spine."

"Night after night I could not get my natural sleep and my system was wrecked by the strain of forcing myself to do the effect of the opiates I was forced to take to induce sleep. As I look back on the terrible suffering I endured during this period I often wonder how I retained my reason through it all."

"But relief came quickly when I was induced to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. The very first box seemed to help me, and seven boxes made me entirely well. There can be no doubt about the thoroughness of my cure, for I have worked steadily ever since and that is nearly four years."

Mr. Kennedy is at present employed by the Merrimack Hat Company and resides at 101 Auburn street, Amesbury, Mass. The remedy which he used with such satisfactory results, is sold by all druggists, or direct by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

W. L. DOUGLAS
\$3.50 & \$3.00 SHOES
W. L. Douglas \$4.00 Gilt Edge Line cannot be equalled at any price.

W. L. DOUGLAS
\$10,000
ANY OTHER MANUFACTURER.

W. L. Douglas \$3.50 shoes have by their excellent style, fine fitting, and superior wearing qualities, achieved the largest sale of any shoe in the world. They are just as good as those that cost you \$5.00 to \$7.00—the only difference is the price. If you take your shoes to any factory at Brockton, Mass., the largest in the world under one roof making men's fine shoes, and show you the care and skill which every pair of Douglas shoes is made, you would realize why W. L. Douglas shoes are the best shoes produced in the world.

If I could show you the difference between the shoes made in my factory and those of other makers, you would understand why Douglas shoes cost more to make, why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater intrinsic value than any other \$3.50 shoe on the market to-day.

W. L. DOUGLAS
\$2.50, \$2.00, Boys' School & Dress Shoes, \$2.50, \$2.00, \$1.75, \$1.50
CAUTION—Do not buy W. L. Douglas shoes unless you see the name and picture of W. L. Douglas on the bottom. No genuine Douglas shoes are sold without the name and picture of W. L. Douglas on the bottom. Full line of samples sent free for inspection upon request. For color and style of shoes, see color and style of shoes in the W. L. Douglas Catalog of Fall styles. Write for Illustrated Catalog of Fall styles. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

Around the World

"I have used your Fish Brand Slices, and found them the only article that suited me. I am now in this country (Africa) and think a great deal of your product."

(NAME ON APPLICATION)

HIGHEST AWARD WORLD'S FAIR, 1904.

The world-wide reputation of Tower's Water-proof Oil Cloth is secured by the positive worth of its contents. It is the only sign of the Fish.

A. J. TOWER CO., Boston, U. S. A.
TOWER CANADIAN CO., LIMITED,
Toronto, Canada.

SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills. They will relieve or cure Headache, Dizziness, Indigestion, and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Heartburn, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature

Electrotyping and Stereotyping

THE attention of Advertisers, Printers and Manufacturers is called to our superior facilities for electrotyping and stereotyping. We have the latest and most complete machinery and a large staff of experienced workmen. We guarantee satisfaction in all cases.

ADVERTISERS—Send a large or small lot of type to us and we will deliver it to you at the lowest price. We also have a large stock of type on hand for immediate delivery.

MANUFACTURERS—We have a large stock of type on hand for immediate delivery. We also have a large stock of type on hand for immediate delivery.

CHICAGO NEWSPAPER UNION
87 to 89 South Jefferson St., Chicago.

AGENTS \$50 WEEKLY Selling Carter's Little Liver Pills. Send for sample and price list. Write to J. H. Carter, Little Liver Pills, 1115 Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

THIS MEATS NEW JERSEY Choice chops for selling. We have a large stock of choice chops for selling. We have a large stock of choice chops for selling.

CONCRETE—We have a large stock of concrete for selling. We have a large stock of concrete for selling.

1700 ACRES—We have a large stock of land for selling. We have a large stock of land for selling.

It afflicts with Thompson's Eye Water

STRIKE IN RUSSIA.

CZAR'S GOVERNMENT FACES GRAVE CRISIS.

Labor Disturbances Spread to Many Factories and Mining Villages in Muscovite Capital—Agitators Bellow They Have Authorities at Their Mercy.

Confronted by a situation most crucial, the Czar's ministers, under the leadership of Count Witte, spent all of Wednesday in conferences in the hope of finding some way out of the crisis into which the revolutionists and the socialists have cast Russia.

The general strike on the railroads is complete except in a few border provinces, and St. Petersburg, Moscow and other large cities are almost as closely beleaguered as if they were invested by besieging armies. Even the Czar in his palace at Peterhof is cut off from train service and the commerce of the empire is paralyzed.

At the same time the industrial strike has assumed large dimensions and the turbulent elements in several localities are offering open resistance to the troops.

An encounter took place Wednesday evening between strikers and engine drivers who were preparing to take out trains. Revolver shots were exchanged, and a number of persons were killed or wounded. The striking railroad men are being enforced by the workers in other branches.

Held Authorities Helpless.

With the railroads at a standstill and the wires inactive, the social democrats believe they have the government at their mercy, since the authorities are unable to move troops to quell uprisings in the various cities and provinces, and, in fact, with the mails and the telegraph useless, no information of even the most serious disorders could get out. This situation is rendered all the more serious by reports of bloody collisions already reported from Ekaterinostav and other places, while a dangerous agrarian movement has broken out in the government of Samara, across the Volga. The strength displayed by the social democrats has amazed the authorities, who were taken quite as much by surprise at the evidence of their power as they were at the time of the Gapon rebellion.

Farmlands already have reared a threatening hand, as the relief work in the unfortunate districts has been stopped through the railroad strike. The price of food is increasing rapidly even in St. Petersburg, where meat was one-third higher Wednesday, and the people are alarmed.

That the officials have become aroused to the seriousness of the situation was shown when the special meeting of the committee of ministers was called late in the afternoon under the presidency of Count Witte to consider the situation. The meeting was the result of a request by Prince Ilkoff that the council of the empire assemble under the presidency of the Czar himself to take action. The Emperor approved the request, but announced that he had chosen Count Witte to preside. The ministers continued their deliberations until long after midnight.

Prince Ilkoff believes that the strike cannot be prolonged, as the men are without funds. Besides this, he declares that it is impossible for the men to realize their dream of tying up all the railroads simultaneously. With the assistance of the railroad battalions some trains will be run, he says.

Nevertheless the leaders of the 400,000 railway employees in the empire are planning further trouble. They have arranged a big meeting, when the grievances of the men, who get an average wage of \$140 a year, will be thoroughly gone over.

Summary of Situation.

Reports received in St. Petersburg summed up the results of the strike in several localities as follows:

St. Petersburg is practically cut off from the world, except through Finland and Sweden.

Trains in the Baltic provinces are not running and the situation is reported to be very bad at Riga and Libau.

All the lines in Poland are tied up and a strike has been begun on the Great Southwestern system, covering the territory southward from Kiev toward Odessa.

The workmen of the Obukhoff, Putiloff, Nevskii, Alexandrovskii and Kolpino works are out, as are the employees of the factories on the Schusselburg-Chaussee and the cotton mills and other factories on the banks of the Neva.

Sparkes from the wires.

In Norfolk, Va., John D. Dawley, aged 22, shot and killed William H. Davis, aged 30, then hid in and set fire to his father's barn, being seriously burned.

The Supreme Court of California refused to appoint a special administrator for the estate of Alexander Dumsnuir at the request of Edna Wallace Hopper, his stepdaughter.

Roman Catholic priests are about to close negotiations for the purchase of 55,000 acres of land in Live Oak and Patrick counties, Texas, on which to colonize Irish immigrants.

Dr. W. H. Diefenbach, in a paper read before the Homeopathic Medical Society of New York, described the cure of cancer by radium emanations on celluloid rods inserted in the diseased parts.

Henry C. Frick has requested the trustees of Woonsocket University, Ohio, to have plans made for a \$40,000 addition to the library which he presented to the institution in 1890.

The Shubert Theatrical Company of New York has been incorporated at Albany, N. Y., with \$200,000 capital. The directors are Leo Shubert, D. Shubert, Joseph W. Jacobs and William Klein of New York.

An attempt was made to wreck the west-bound express on the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad near Stamford, Conn., a large bar of iron being found wedged between the rails a few minutes before the train was due.

WAS A WAGON

YOU HAVE NO RIGHT

To Suffer From Constipation, Bowel and Stomach Trouble.

Q. What is the beginning of sickness?
A. Constipation.

Q. What is constipation?
A. Failure of the bowels to carry off the waste matter which lies in the alimentary canal where it decays and poisons the entire system. Excessively slow, causes death under the name of some other disease. Note the deaths from typhoid fever and appendicitis, stomach and bowel trouble at the present time.

Q. What causes Constipation?
A. Indigestion, lack of exercise, excessive brain work, mental emotion and improper diet.

Q. What are the results of neglected Constipation?
A. Constipation causes more suffering than any other disease. It causes rheumatism, colds, fever, stomach, bowel, kidney, and other ailments. It is the cause of dyspepsia, diarrhea, loss of sleep and other ailments. It is the cause of indigestion, flatulence, and other ailments. Its consequences are known to all physicians and laymen. It is the cause of all ailments.

Q. Do physicians recognize this?
A. Yes. The first question your doctor asks you is, "Are you constipated?" That is the first question.

Q. Can it be cured?
A. Yes, with proper treatment. The common error is to resort to drastic, such as pills, salts, mineral water, castor oil, injections, etc., every one of which is injurious. They weaken and increase the malady. You know this by your own experience.

Q. What then should be done to cure it?
A. Get a bottle of Mull's Grape Tonic at once. Mull's Grape Tonic will positively constipate and stomach trouble in the shortest space of time. No other remedy has been known to cure Constipation.

Q. What is Mull's Grape Tonic?
A. It is a compound with 40 per cent of pure grape juice, which has a peculiar strengthening, healing influence upon the intestines, so that they can do their duty. The grape juice is pure, but sure. It is not a physic. It is unlike anything else you have ever used, but it is the only remedy for Constipation and Bowel Trouble. Having a rich, fruity grape flavor, it is pleasant to take. It is a tonic and a purgative, clearing the system against disease. It strengthens and builds up waste tissue.

Q. Where can Mull's Grape Tonic be had?
A. Your druggist sells it. The dollar bottle contains nearly three times the 50-cent bottle.

Q. Good for all children and nursing mothers.
A. Yes, it is good for all children and nursing mothers. It is the only remedy for Constipation and Bowel Trouble.

124 FREE BOTTLE 11405

Send this coupon with your name and address to Mull's Grape Tonic Co., 11405 Broadway, New York City. We will send you a free bottle of Mull's Grape Tonic for Constipation and Bowel Trouble. The 50-cent bottle contains nearly three times the 124-cent bottle. At drug stores.

The genuine has a date and number stamped on the label—take no other from your druggist.

Never Touched Him.

The old man paused at the parlor door on his way upstairs.

"Don't forget, young man," he said, "that the lights in this house are all out at 10 o'clock."

"Thanks," rejoined the young man, who was helping the fair maid to hold the sofa down, "but—er—couldn't you make an exception to-night and put 'em out an hour earlier?"—Chicago News.

Staple as Sugar and Coffee.

The magazine editors who are using much of their space in attacks on "patent" medicines, seem to overlook the fact that a large proportion of the population of this country—nearly 63 per cent, to be exact—live in rural districts, remote from physicians and drug stores, and that it is necessary for them to keep ready-prepared family medicines on hand for immediate use in case of an emergency. On this account, if on no other, the well-known family remedies will continue to be as staple as sugar and coffee.

Great Men.

It is a matter of common observation that at the passing of the great men of each generation there is a pessimistic feeling prevalent that "there were giants in those days." But the feeling has never had any warrant in the actual deficiencies of the coming generations. Orators have come and gone and statesmen have come and gone, and sometimes their immediate successors have not been discernible. But in time the men have emerged who have taken their places and who have improved upon the patterns they left.—Des Moines Register.

SUFFERING UNTOLD.

A Kansas City Woman's Terrible Experience with Kidney Sickness.

Mrs. Mary Smith, 20th St. and Cleveland Ave., Kansas City, Mo., says: "For years I was run down, weak, lame and sore. The kidney secretions were too frequent. Then doctors gave me up, but I began using Foster-Milburn's Kidney Pills. I have been well ever since, and have had a fine baby. The first in five that was not prematurely born."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Age and Brain Work.

The belief of Sir James Crichton-Browne that brainworkers achieve their best work in later middle age is easily confirmed by glancing at the careers of a few of the grand old men who are still with us, many of whom are as vigorous in their younger days, says the London Chronicle. Lord Roberts, at the age of 72, is still worth £5,000 a year to the nation as one of our imperial defenders; Lord Kelvin, at 81, may startle us with further generalizations on the mysteries of science; Sir William Huggins at the same age still explores interstellar spaces, while the ardor of the octogenarian Duke of Rutland and Lord Wemyss is as effective as ever in preserving the privileges of our old nobility.

Conceded.

"What," remarked Farmer Korntop, just returned from a visit to the metropolis, "New York's a big place, but in one way 'tain't so big as this hazy town of Rubenville."

"Dew tell," exclaimed Jay Peters.

"Yas, sir; why, the place is so dinged small they hev ter build the houses right spang up again one another to git 'em all in."—Philadelphia Press.

If you are wise today you can afford to zink being otherwise to-morrow.

Power to Ocean Waves.

At the international engineering congress held in St. Louis, some unusual figures were given on the subject of the height and power of ocean waves, particularly as regards their effect upon harbor works, says the Scientific American. In the course of a paper dealing with the new Dover harbor, it was stated that since these works have been in progress, no wave of a greater height than fifteen feet has been recorded—a fact which will be very surprising to those who have experienced the miseries of the Dover-Calais passage. The fact is the more remarkable because at the entrance to the Tyne waves from thirty-five to forty feet high have been measured and the last-named height has also been observed at Peterhead.

In dwelling upon the necessity for what are known as spending beaches and wave traps, for dissipating and controlling wave action, it was stated that the depth to which the latter extends is now known to be much greater than once commonly supposed. Proof of this is shown by the fact that lobster pots placed in from 120 to 180 feet of water have been found to be filled with sand and shingle after a heavy gale; moreover, sand had been found deposited after a heavy gale in the gallery of the Bishop Rock lighthouse, the latter being 120 feet above the water and the depth of the water at that point 150 feet.

That the water, even at considerable depths, must be moving during a gale with great momentum is shown by the fact that at the Peterhead breakwater blocks weighing forty-one tons and located over thirty feet below spring tide, low water, were displaced during a storm, while a section of the breakwater weighing 3,300 tons was moved bodily for a few inches without the brickwork being dislocated.

A Teacher's Testimony.

Hinton, Ky., Oct. 30.—(Special).—It has long been claimed that Diabetes is incurable, but Mr. E. J. Thompson, teacher in the Hinton school, has convincing evidence to the contrary. Mr. Thompson had Diabetes. He took Dodd's Kidney Pills and is cured. In a statement he makes regarding his cure Mr. Thompson says: "I was troubled with my kidneys for more than two years and was treated by two of the best doctors in this part of the State. They claimed I had Diabetes and there was little to be done for me. Then I started to use Dodd's Kidney Pills and what they did for me was wonderful. It is certainly owing to Dodd's Kidney Pills that I am now enjoying good health."

Many doctors still maintain that Diabetes is incurable. But Diabetes is a kidney disease and the kidney disease that Dodd's Kidney Pills will not cure has yet to be discovered.

MARRIAGE ON \$8 PER.

Some Suggestions, Hearing Upon a Phase of Domestic Economy.

How much salary a young man ought to have before considering marriage is a mooted point. The following letter and the answer ought to throw some light on the question:

"Dear Sir—I have read everything I could find on the question how much salary one ought to have before considering marriage. Some papers say one ought not to think of marrying on less than \$50 a week. Others say a good deal less. Now, I am only getting \$8. Do you think it would be safe to marry on that sum? Also please tell me if it is really cheaper for two to live than one, as we so often hear. Truly yours, SAM."

You ought to live very nicely on \$8 per week. That is really a lot of money. Yes, it is cheaper for two than one. You see, it's this way, Sam. You buy a loaf of bread and by the time you eat half of it the other half spoils. Now, if you had a wife to eat the half that spoiled you can see yourself that it would be a great success. Wives are handy to have round as economizers in this way. On \$8 per week your layout would be up about like this: Rent, \$4.00 a month; food, \$12 a week. A very appetizing table can be spread for two on that sum. Clothes ought not to cost over \$20 a month until your wife's trousseau gives out. Then there is something for church hire, etc.; say \$50 a month at first until you get used to it. So you see \$8 a week and a dream book will give you a chance to make quite a spread. If you are short occasionally you need no worse off than all of us are at times, and with a bank near by, or some rich folks with plenty of silverware, you ought to be able to bring in something from the outside now and then. You might occasionally lay for some plutocrat in a shady lane and juggle him into the notion of giving you things. There are many little ways of turning an honest penny nowadays. Marry on what you've got and then Chadwick around for a rise of salary and you will get along all right.—Judge.

FUNNY

People Will Drink Coffee When It "Does Such Things."

"I began to use Postum because the old kind of coffee had so poisoned my whole system that I was on the point of breaking down, and the doctor warned me that I must quit it."

My chief ailment was nervousness and heart trouble.

Any unexpected noise would cause me the most painful palpitation, make me faint and weak.

"I had heard of Postum and began to drink it when I left off the old coffee. It began to help me just as soon as the old effects of the other kind of coffee passed away. It did not stimulate me for a while, and then leave me weak and nervous as coffee used to do. Instead of that it built up my strength and supplied a constant vigor to my system which I can always rely on. It enables me to do the biggest kind of a day's work without getting tired. All the heart trouble, etc., has passed away."

"I give it freely to all my children, from the youngest to the oldest, and it keeps them all healthy and hearty." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in page.

THE CHANGE OF LIFE

Intelligent Women Prepare

Dangers and Pains of This Critical Period Avoided by the Use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

How many women realize that the most critical period in a woman's existence is the change of life, and that the anxiety felt by women as this time draws near is not without reason?

If her system is in a deranged condition, or she is predisposed to apoplexy or congestion of any organ, it is at this time likely to become active and, with a host of nervous irritations, make life a burden.

At this time, also, cancers and tumors are more liable to begin their destructive work. Such warning symptoms as a sense of suffocation, hot flashes, dizziness, headache, drowsiness, or impending evil, sounds in the ears, timidly palpitation of the heart, sparks before the eyes, irregularities, constipation, variable appetite, weakness and inactivity are promptly heeded by intelligent women who are approaching the period of life when woman's great change may be expected.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the world's greatest remedy for women at this trying period, and may be relied upon to overcome all the distressing symptoms and carry them safely through to a healthy and happy old age.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound invigorates and strengthens the female organism, and builds up a weakened nervous system as no other medicine can.

Mrs. A. E. G. Hyland, of Chester-town, Md., in a letter to Mrs. Pinkham, says:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham—

"I had been suffering with falling of the womb for years and was passing through the change of life. My womb was badly swollen. I had a good deal of nervous, dizzy spells, headache, and other ailments. I wrote you for advice and commenced treatment with Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound as you advised, and am happy to say that all those distressing symptoms left me, and I have passed safely through the change of life a well woman."

For special advice regarding this important period, women are invited to write to Mrs. Pinkham for advice. It is free and always helpful.

THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

GIVES Absolutely Free to Every Settler One Hundred and Sixty Acres of Land.

WESTERN CANADA

Land adjoining this can be purchased from railway and land companies at from \$5 to \$10 per acre.

On This Land This Year Has Been Produced Upwards of Twenty-Five Bushels of Wheat to the Acre.

It is also the best of grazing land, and for mixed farming it has no superior on the continent.

Splendid climate, low taxes, railways, coal, and other advantages. For full particulars, apply to the Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, or to the nearest Canadian Agent. For Western Canada, apply to the nearest Canadian Agent. For full particulars, apply to the Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, or to the nearest Canadian Agent.

CURES SICK-HEADACHE

Tablets and powders advertised as cures for sick-headache are generally harmful and they do not cure, but only deaden the pain by putting the nerves to sleep for a short time through the use of morphine or cocaine.

Lane's Family Medicine

the tonic-laxative, cures sick-headache, and is a safe and reliable remedy for all ailments. It is sold by all dealers at 25c. and 50c.

DAXTINE TOILET ANTISEPTIC

FOR WOMEN

troubles with the toilet. It is a safe and reliable remedy for all ailments. It is sold by all dealers at 25c. and 50c.

WINCHESTER

REPEATING SHOTGUNS

No matter how big the bird no matter how fast its plumes or how quick its flight you can bring it to bay with a long, straight shooting Winchester Repeating Shotgun. Results are what count. They always give a bird dead, and a bird dead is a bird that is not a pest. Teach of everywhere a power shot.

FREE Send name and address on a postcard for our large illustrated catalogue.

WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO., NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Sale Ten Million Boxes a Year.

Candy Cathartic

THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

ANTI-GRIPINE

IS GUARANTEED TO CURE COLD, COUGHS, BRONCHITIS AND NEURALGIA.

Call for your MONEY BACK IF IT DOES NOT CURE.

J. W. DUNN, M.D., Manufacturer, Springfield, Mass.

PARALYSIS CURED

Case Seemed Hopeless But Yielded to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Mr. Kennedy has actually escaped from the paralysis to which he seemed a short time ago hopelessly doomed. The surprising report has been fully verified, and some important details secured in a personal interview with the recent sufferer.

"The doctor," said Mr. Kennedy, "told me that if I wanted to live my length of time I would have to give up work altogether, and he told my friends that the paralysis which had begun would in time involve my whole body."

"Just how were you afflicted at this time?" Mr. Kennedy was asked.

"Well, I had first hot, and then cold and clammy feelings, and at times my body felt as if needles were being stuck into it. These sensations were followed by terrible pains and again I would have no feeling at all, but a numbness would come over me, and I would not be able to move. The most agonizing tortures came from headaches and a pain in the spine."

"Night after night I could not get my natural sleep and my system was wrecked by the strain of forcing myself to do the effect of the opiates I was forced to take to induce sleep. As I look back on the terrible suffering I endured during this period I often wonder how I retained my reason through it all."

"But relief came quickly when I was induced to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. The very first box seemed to help me, and seven boxes made me entirely well. There can be no doubt about the thoroughness of my cure, for I have worked steadily ever since and that is nearly four years."

Mr. Kennedy is at present employed by the Merrimack Hat Company and resides at 101 Auburn street, Amesbury, Mass. The remedy which he used with such satisfactory results, is sold by all druggists, or direct by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

W. L. DOUGLAS
\$3.50 & \$3.00 SHOES
W. L. Douglas \$4.00 Gilt Edge Line cannot be equalled at any price.

W. L. DOUGLAS
\$10,000
ANY OTHER MANUFACTURER.

W. L. Douglas \$3.50 shoes have by their excellent style, fine fitting, and superior wearing qualities, achieved the largest sale of any shoe in the world. They are just as good as those that cost you \$5.00 to \$7.00—the only difference is the price. If you take your shoes to any factory at Brockton, Mass., the largest in the world under one roof making men's fine shoes, and show you the care and skill which every pair of Douglas shoes is made, you would realize why W. L. Douglas shoes are the best shoes produced in the world.

If I could show you the difference between the shoes made in my factory and those of other makers, you would understand why Douglas shoes cost more to make, why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater intrinsic value than any other \$3.50 shoe on the market to-day.

W. L. DOUGLAS
\$2.50, \$2.00, Boys' School & Dress Shoes, \$2.50, \$2.00, \$1.75, \$1.50
CAUTION—Do not buy W. L. Douglas shoes unless you see the name and picture of W. L. Douglas on the bottom. No genuine Douglas shoes are sold without the name and picture of W. L. Douglas on the bottom. Full line of samples sent free for inspection upon request. For color and style of shoes, see color and style of shoes in the W. L. Douglas Catalog of Fall styles. Write for Illustrated Catalog of Fall styles. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

Around the World

"I have used your Fish Brand Slices, and found them the only article that suited me. I am now in this country (Africa) and think a great deal of your product."

(NAME ON APPLICATION)

HIGHEST AWARD WORLD'S FAIR, 1904.

The world-wide reputation of Tower's Water-proof Oil Cloth is secured by the positive worth of its contents. It is the only sign of the Fish.

A. J. TOWER CO., Boston, U. S. A.
TOWER CANADIAN CO., LIMITED,
Toronto, Canada.

SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills. They will relieve or cure Headache, Dizziness, Indigestion, and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Heartburn, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature

Electrotyping and Stereotyping

THE attention of Advertisers, Printers and Manufacturers is called to our superior facilities for electrotyping and stereotyping. We have the latest and most complete machinery and a large staff of experienced workmen. We guarantee satisfaction in all cases.

ADVERTISERS—Send a large or small lot of type to us and we will deliver it to you at the lowest price. We also have a large stock of type on hand for immediate delivery.

MANUFACTURERS—We have a large stock of type on hand for immediate delivery. We also have a large stock of type on hand for immediate delivery.

CHICAGO NEWSPAPER UNION
87 to 89 South Jefferson St., Chicago.

AGENTS \$50 WEEKLY Selling Carter's Little Liver Pills. Send for sample and price list. Write to J. H. Carter, Little Liver Pills, 1115 Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

THIS MEATS NEW JERSEY Choice chops for selling. We have a large stock of choice chops for selling. We have a large stock of choice chops for selling.

CONCRETE—We have a large stock of concrete for selling. We have a large stock of concrete for selling.

1700 ACRES—We have a large stock of land for selling. We have a large stock of land for selling.

It afflicts with Thompson's Eye Water

STRIKE IN RUSSIA.

CZAR'S GOVERNMENT FACES GRAVE CRISIS.

Labor Disturbances Spread to Many Factories and Mining Villages in Muscovite Capital—Agitators Bellow They Have Authorities at Their Mercy.

Confronted by a situation most crucial, the Czar's ministers, under the leadership of Count Witte, spent all of Wednesday in conferences in the hope of finding some way out of the crisis into which the revolutionists and the socialists have cast Russia.

The general strike on the railroads is complete except in a few border provinces, and St. Petersburg, Moscow and other large cities are almost as closely beleaguered as if they were invested by besieging armies. Even the Czar in his palace at Peterhof is cut off from train service and the commerce of the empire is paralyzed.

At the same time the industrial strike has assumed large dimensions and the turbulent elements in several localities are offering open resistance to the troops.

An encounter took place Wednesday evening between strikers and engine drivers who were preparing to take out trains. Revolver shots were exchanged, and a number of persons were killed or wounded. The striking railroad men are being enforced by the workers in other branches.

Held Authorities Helpless.

With the railroads at a standstill and the wires inactive, the social democrats believe they have the government at their mercy, since the authorities are unable to move troops to quell uprisings in the various cities and provinces, and, in fact, with the mails and the telegraph useless, no information of even the most serious disorders could get out. This situation is rendered all the more serious by reports of bloody collisions already reported from Ekaterinostav and other places, while a dangerous agrarian movement has broken out in the government of Samara, across the Volga. The strength displayed by the social democrats has amazed the authorities, who were taken quite as much by surprise at the evidence of their power as they were at the time of the Gapon rebellion.

Farmlands already have reared a threatening hand, as the relief work in the unfortunate districts has been stopped through the railroad strike. The price of food is increasing rapidly even in St. Petersburg, where meat was one-third higher Wednesday, and the people are alarmed.

That the officials have become aroused to the seriousness of the situation was shown when the special meeting of the committee of ministers was called late in the afternoon under the presidency of Count Witte to consider the situation. The meeting was the result of a request by Prince Ilkoff that the council of the empire assemble under the presidency of the Czar himself to take action. The Emperor approved the request, but announced that he had chosen Count Witte to preside. The ministers continued their deliberations until long after midnight.

Prince Ilkoff believes that the strike cannot be prolonged, as the men are without funds. Besides this, he declares that it is impossible for the men to realize their dream of tying up all the railroads simultaneously. With the assistance of the railroad battalions some trains will be run, he says.

Nevertheless the leaders of the 400,000 railway employees in the empire are planning further trouble. They have arranged a big meeting, when the grievances of the men, who get an average wage of \$140 a year, will be thoroughly gone over.

Summary of Situation.

Reports received in St. Petersburg summed up the results of the strike in several localities as follows:

St. Petersburg is practically cut off from the world, except through Finland and Sweden.

Trains in the Baltic provinces are not running and the situation is reported to be very bad at Riga and Libau.

All the lines in Poland are tied up and a strike has been begun on the Great Southwestern system, covering the territory southward from Kiev toward Odessa.

The workmen of the Obukhoff, Putiloff, Nevskii, Alexandrovskii and Kolpino works are out, as are the employees of the factories on the Schusselburg-Chaussee and the cotton mills and other factories on the banks of the Neva.

Sparkes from the wires.

In Norfolk, Va., John D. Dawley, aged 22, shot and killed William H. Davis, aged 30, then hid in and set fire to his father's barn, being seriously burned.

The Supreme Court of California refused to appoint a special administrator for the estate of Alexander Dumsnuir at the request of Edna Wallace Hopper, his stepdaughter.

Roman Catholic priests are about to close negotiations for the purchase of 55,000 acres of land in Live Oak and Patrick counties, Texas, on which to colonize Irish immigrants.

Dr. W. H. Diefenbach, in a paper read before the Homeopathic Medical Society of New York, described the cure of cancer by radium emanations on celluloid rods inserted in the diseased parts.

Henry C. Frick has requested the trustees of Woonsocket University, Ohio, to have plans made for a \$40,000 addition to the library which he presented to the institution in 1890.

The Shubert Theatrical Company of New York has been incorporated at Albany, N. Y., with \$200,000 capital. The directors are Leo Shubert, D. Shubert, Joseph W. Jacobs and William Klein of New York.

An attempt was made to wreck the west-bound express on the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad near Stamford, Conn., a large bar of iron being found wedged between the rails a few minutes before the train was due.

Crawford Avalanche.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, NOV. 2.

Local and Neighborhood News.

Take Notice.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are one dollar per year IN ADVANCE. If your time is up, please renew promptly. A X following your name means we want our money.

All advertisements, communications, correspondence, etc., must reach us by Tuesday noon, and cannot be considered later.

Choice apples at Metcalf's market.

Meat at cut prices every Saturday, at Metcalf's market.

Patronize the McKay House—the best dollar a day house in Grayling.

Fresh Fish every Friday, at Metcalf's Market.

One good large house to rent, inquire of McCallum Bros.

Charles Clark and family have gone to Tennessee for a new home.

We hear that Peter Michelson has resumed the management of the Central Hotel.

J. A. Morrison was in Detroit last week in the interest of the Central Drug Store.

If you wish to buy a house or lot drop a card to McCallum Bros. Grayling.

A scarcity of cars hinders the dealers from shipping potatoes from this section of the state.

Old People's Day at the M.E. church next Sunday morning. All aged persons especially invited.

Miss Annin's Sunday School Class will hold a cake sale at Jorgenson's store Saturday afternoon.

Mrs. L. G. McCallum has returned from an enjoyable visit with her sister at St. Paul, Minn.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Oaks took in the excursion to Chicago, and report a very pleasant visit with their parents.

It is reported that Henry Ward sold the fruit on the trees at his big Pontiac orchard for \$10,000.00 spot cash.

F. L. Nicholson came down from Johannesburg Saturday and returned with his family, Monday morning.

The Electric Lights are now doing duty in the big flooring plant, so the work is not disturbed by early darkness.

C. W. Amidon has been building a slip in the bank of Portage Lake for winter protection of the steamers and large boats.

The ground was all covered with snow yesterday morning, and the day was more squally than a nursery full of young babies.

The Halloween party at the Club rooms, Tuesday evening, is reported as one of the most enjoyable social functions to be imagined.

Mrs. A. W. Canfield and Master Grant came up from their Bay City home Tuesday for a little vacation. They are welcome visitors.

H. Peterson is bringing fish direct from the "Briny Deep." Yesterday they were Lobsters. He has had fresh Cod, Flounders and Eels.

James Murphy, mechanic at the flooring mill fell from the engine room roof Monday, getting considerably bruised and badly shaken up.

Sheriff Stillwell made a nice arrest of a fellow here Saturday night that was wanted in Saginaw. An officer came after him Monday.

If you wish to buy a good work team of mares five and nine years old it would pay you to consult McCALLUM BROS. Grayling.

Miss Kathryn Bates returned from her visit at Millersburg yesterday to complete her visit here. She reports sister Agnes and the boys all right.

The Ladies Union of the Presbyterian Church will meet with Mrs. Donaghy, Friday Nov. 3rd, at 2.30 o'clock. A 10 cent tea will be served. You are cordially invited to attend.

H. Bates brought down a load of cabbage from the farm in Maple Forest Monday that would make Kraut enough for a German Regiment of Soldiers, and has over 2000 heads to cut yet.

Special meetings will begin at the Presbyterian Church on Sabbath Nov. 12th, to continue two weeks. Everybody is invited to attend these meetings. We assure you a hearty welcome.

Alphonse Croteau left here on Monday morning for Los Angeles, California with the intention of permanently locating there, if the climate agrees with him, and if so his wife and family will follow in a short time.

The order of Gleaners held a rally last Friday at the Skingsley residence in Beaver Creek, with Rev. Peters as speaker. They also erected a handsome flag pole at school house No. 1. Where they hold their meetings.

A letter from Thor Arnhjornson, from their home at Bullard, Wash., near Seattle, reports all well and prosperous, which is welcome news for their friends here. He orders the Avalanche continued for two years.

Services at the Presbyterian Church next Sabbath. The subject of the morning sermon will be "Some of the things necessary for a deep awakening." In the evening the theme will be "The Good Samaritan." All are invited to attend.

School Notes.

See Frank Ganiel in his illustrated lecture, "The American Boy" tonight.

Misses Martin and Schriber entered the high school Monday morning.

The seniors and normals will begin a ten weeks review in American history next Monday.

Mr. Bradley is reading from the delightful little book, "Tom Winstone, Wide Awake," by Martha James.

The class in bookkeeping began work Tuesday. They will cover the five months work out lined in the card system, gotten out by the Hammond Publishing Co.

Season tickets can be bought at the door tonight.

Willard Hammond went to Frederic Tuesday in the interest of the lecture course.

There is a painful absence of parents this fall. They will be welcomed. Grayling high school will play West Branch, Saturday Nov. 4th.

Frank Ganiel comes highly recommended, and commanding the price of \$50.00, as he does, should be well patronized. Let every one come.

From the Ann Arbor Times we learn that Miss Alice Nanwarring was married at the home of her parents in that city, to Claude F. Morris of Helena, Montana, last week Wednesday. Mr. Morris is secretary of the Union Banking & Trust Co., of Helena, and they will reside in that city. The bride will be remembered by our people and will bear with her the best of wishes of her many friends in Grayling.

R. P. Forbes and J. A. Everett were putting cornice on R. Babbitt's new house one day last week, when one end of the staging fell, and as they couldn't stand on air they went down. Everett went to the ground and was not seriously hurt, except in taking the bark of his shins and shaking him up. Forbes struck a bracket squarely across his breast where he hung until they brought a ladder and helped him down. He was brought home, suffering severely but it is hoped no internal injury was sustained.

DIED—At his home in this village, Wednesday Nov. 1st Wm. M. Woodworth M. D., aged 76 years. The deceased was born at Pompey Hill, Chautauque Co., N. Y., in 1829, where his young life was passed until his graduation from the Academy at Elbridge, when he continued his studies at the University of Michigan, graduating from the medical department, with high honor, in 1853, since when his life has been devoted to his chosen profession. A close observer, and a thorough student, he has ever kept abreast with the times, and fully up to the wonderful advancement in medical and surgical science, being only satisfied to hold his position in the front rank, which he had early attained. He came to Grayling in 1882, and is therefore one of our oldest pioneers, and probably no man in the county had a wider acquaintance or was held in higher esteem. A man wonderfully sensitive, and with most tender sympathy, he has ministered to the needs of our people, regardless of self, and finding greatest joy in the relief of his suffering fellows. A thorough Christian gentleman of the old school whose active life has been an elucidation of the principles he professed. He had lived his life and blessed death, though sudden, came unfeared, and he has entered into rest. He had attended to his usual professional work on Tuesday, feeling in usual health, and made his last call in the evening, after which, with friends who called, and with his wife, the time until eleven o'clock was passed in pleasant sociality. Soon after midnight he was attacked, though seeming all right, with gastritis, and a little after two raised to a sitting posture on the bed, and fell forward to the floor. Friends were called, but life was extinct when he was placed back upon the couch. Besides his wife and daughter Louise he leaves his oldest son, Charles, located at Larkspur, Col., Elmer, at Wheeling, Ill., and a daughter, Jennie, at New York, born of a former marriage, who will receive the deepest sympathy of our whole people.

Instructions have been sent out by the Postmaster General in regard to a late order of the department concerning box rent, in which the following language is used: "No box can be assigned to any individual, family, firm, corporation or public official until thereon has been paid in advance for one quarter. If box renters do not renew their rights to boxes in use by them by payment of rent before the 10th of January, April, July and October, you must close their boxes against them, place their mail in the general delivery and rent boxes formerly used by them. No exception to this rule will be permitted." Box renters should comply with this order and save themselves annoyance and the postmaster embarrassment. If you desire to retain your box have the courage to inform the postmaster and pay up.

Man's Unreasonableness

is often as great as woman's. But Thos. S. Austin, Mgr. of the "Republican," of Leavenworth, Ind., was not unreasonable when he refused to allow the doctors to operate on his wife, for female trouble, "instead," he says, "we concluded to try Electric Bitters. My wife was then so sick, she could hardly leave her bed, and five [5] physicians had failed to relieve her. After taking Electric Bitters, she was perfectly cured, and can now perform all her household duties." Guaranteed by L. Fournier, druggist, price 50c.

Hon. Geo. E. Loud to Lecture Here.

Every one will remember with pleasure the entertainment given last summer for the benefit of cemetery fund, and those who have had occasion to visit the cemetery acknowledge that handsome sum raised on that occasion has been well expended.

The Board of Trustees of the Cemetery Association are glad to announce that they have secured the service of Hon. Geo. E. Loud of Oscoda, congressman from this district, who will deliver an illustrated lecture on his recent trip to the Philippine Islands, and Japan. Mr. Loud enjoyed unusual facilities for collecting material for this lecture and has expended considerable money in having lantern slides made of his large and interesting collection of views. A keen observer and close student, he omitted no effort to get together all the salient points of interest in our famous eastern possessions and his lecture will give most of our people their first opportunity to get a clear idea of the people, their homes, customs, manners and character, as well as of the wonderfully productive and interesting island where they live.

The date of the lecture will be early in November and will be announced next week.

With his usual broad minded interest in every enterprise of a public character in his congressional district Mr. Loud contributes his services gratis for the benefit of our local cemetery fund and it is hoped our people will show their appreciation of his liberality by giving him an audience that will fill the opera house to overflowing.

More details of the event will be given and tickets put on sale next week.

Johannesburg Correspondence.

The hunting season draweth nigh. Potatoes are in good demand. Dealers are offering fifty cents for them.

Pingell Bros. have put away their threshing machine and trotted out their new steam hay press. They can bale from forty to fifty tons a day.

S. Lewis and family are moving into their elegant new home this week.

Mrs. Rasmusson had the misfortune to fall and break her left arm on Friday of last week. Mrs. Walter Hanson has been assisting her mother since her accident.

The wheels in the lath mill are now revolving, and the Johannesburg Mfg. Co. are manufacturing lath.

Miss Mamie Colbeck, who is taking the Normal course at Gaylord came home to spend Sunday with her parents.

Mrs. Bey and Mrs. Nelson of Lewiston, were visiting at John Hanson's last week.

John Hanson expects to move to Grayling soon. Sorry to lose you John, good farmers are scarce.

USCER JOSE.

The Hicks Almanac for 1906.

The Rev. Irl R. Hicks Almanac will not be published for 1906, but his Monthly Journal, WORD AND WORKS, has been changed into a large and costly Magazine, and it will contain his storm and weather forecasts and other astronomical features complete. The November number, now ready, contains the forecasts from January to June, 1906. The January number, ready December 20th, will contain the forecast from July to December, 1906. The price of this splendid Magazine is one dollar a year. See it and you will have it. The November and January numbers contain the Rev. Irl R. Hicks forecasts for the whole year, and more complete than ever, can be had by sending at once 25 cents to Word and Works Publishing Company, 2201 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo.

DIRECT ROUTE TO PACIFIC COAST.

The Chicago, Union Pacific & North-Western Line with two fast through trains per day is the direct route to the Pacific Coast, over the only double track railway between Chicago and the Missouri River. The Overland Limited, electric lighted daily train, less than three days enroute. The best of everything. Booklets and maps and full information sent on receipt of 4 cents in stamps. W. B. Kieckhefer, P. T. M. C. & N. W. Ry., Chicago.

Sale of State Tax Land.

MICHIGAN STATE LAND OFFICE.
Lansing, Oct. 31, 1905.

Notice is hereby given that the following described abandoned tax lands situated in Crawford County, having been heretofore donated to the state of Michigan by the Auditor General under the provisions of section 127 of the public acts of 1903, and acts amendatory thereto, have been withdrawn from homestead entry under the authority conferred upon the Auditor General and the Commissioner of the State Land Office by Act No. 14 of the Public Acts of 1901, and will be offered for sale at a public auction to be held at the State Land Office, at the city of Lansing, on Thursday, the 7th day of December A. D. 1905, and will become subject to sale in the manner provided by law.

WILLIAM H. ROSE,
Commissioner.

Description	Section	Town	Range
ne 1/4	15	25N	3W
se 1/4 of nw 1/4	15	25N	3W
sw 1/4 of nw 1/4	33	26N	1W
sw 1/4 of sec. 14	14	26N	4W
ne 1/4 of nw 1/4	16	27N	1W
ew 1/4 of sec. 36	36	27N	1W
sw 1/4 of sec. 36	36	27N	1W
sw 1/4 of sec. 10	10	27N	4W
sw 1/4 of nw 1/4	10	27N	4W
w 1/2 of sw 1/4	11	28N	2W

Fresh Fish!

Codfish, Flounders and Eels

Fresh from the Atlantic Ocean.

Every Thursday and Friday.

We are also receiving daily

Fresh Groceries.

Just send us your order and we will see that it is properly filled at the lowest market price.

Respectfully Yours

H. PETERSEN,

The New Store.

BLOOD DISEASED MEN

If you ever contracted any blood disease you are never safe unless the virus of poison has been eradicated from the system. Have you any of the following symptoms? Sore throat, ulcers on the tongue or in the mouth, hair falling out, aching pains, itching of the skin, swollen glands of the body, eyes red and watery, dyspepsia, stomach, sexual weakness—indications of the secondary stage. Don't ruin your eyes in vain throat lozenges—mercury and potash—which only suppress the symptoms for a time only to break out again when mercury is done with. Don't let quacks experiment on you. Our New Method Treatment is guaranteed to cure you. Our guarantees are backed by bank bonds, that the disease will never return. Thousands of patients have been cured by our New Method Treatment for over 20 years. No name used without written consent.

Mr. E. A. C. writes: "Your remedies have done me more good than Hot Springs and all the doctors and medicines I had previously tried. I have not felt any of those pains or seen any more of those blotches for over twenty years and the outward symptoms of the blood disease have entirely disappeared. My hair has grown in fully again and I am married and happy."

CONSULTATION FREE. BOOK FREE. WRITE FOR CURE BOOK BLANK FOR HOME TREATMENT. CURED GUARANTEED OR NO PAY. 25 YEARS IN DETROIT.

Drs. Kennedy & Kergan,
148 SHELBY STREET, DETROIT, MICH.

HO, for a SCHOOL BAG

100 School Bags **FREE** 100 School Bags

If you are already using "Sleepy Eye" Flour, we need not offer you a premium to induce you to buy another sack, but to induce those who have never used it—

A HANDY SCHOOL BAG FREE

with every sack of Prize-Winning "SLEEPY EYE" FLOUR, as long as the hundred last.

COME QUICKLY.

CONNINE & CO.



THAT "SLEEPY EYE" FLOUR
Won Grand Prize, World's Fair, St. Louis.

This space belongs to Lucien Fournier Your Druggist

For the past 20 years

That's All!

Fifty Years the Standard

DR.

PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

A Cream of Tartar Powder
Made From Grapes
No Alum

The Drama of Drink. A Kansas newspaper briefly tells a long story thus: "The distiller, from a bushel of corn, makes four gallons of whisky (with the aid of various harmful products and adulterations). These four gallons of whisky retail for \$16.40. The farmer who raises the corn gets from twenty-five to fifty cents. The United States Government, through its tax on whisky, \$4.40. The railroad company gets \$1. The manufacturer gets \$4. The drayman who hauls the whisky gets fifteen cents. The retailer gets \$7. The man who drinks the whisky gets drunk. His wife gets hungry and sorrow. His children get rags and insufficient food."

Real Estate

For Sale:

120 ACRE FARM on section 17, T. 26 N. R. 3 W. A large barn, full basement, 50 acres seeded and all under fence, \$15,000.00.

40 ACRES on section 6, T. 26 N. R. 3 W., all fenced, seven acres in clover, \$300.00.

80 ACRES on section 14, T. 26 N. R. 4 W. Enough tamarac wood on it to pay twice. No improvements, \$200.00.

40 ACRES Beech and Maple on sec. 6, T. 27 N. R. 3 W. Timber alone is worth the price. Six miles from Grayling and only two from Frederic, \$400.00.

40 ACRES on east side of sec. 6, T. 27 N. R. 3 W. Timber practically all cut, no improvements, \$100.00.

FINE BUILDING LOT on Elm st. in Hadley's first addition for \$50.00.

FOUR of the most desirable lots on the south side, 60 by 165 feet, at less than value.

THE RASMUSSEN FARM, one half mile from Grayling, down the river, for sale or rent. Large frame house and good barn, first class land. A rare chance.

TWO LOTS on Michigan Avenue, with a good barn. One of the finest sites in the village. Only four blocks from the court house.

FORTY ACRES—The NW 1/4 of SW 1/4, sec. 32, T. 26 N. R. 3 W. Eight acres cleared, and the foundation of a first class grass farm. Cheap.

If you want a farm or home, come and see me.

O. PALMER.

SPECIAL SALE!

For 3 Days only!

Thursday, Friday & Saturday.

We are offering for this sale our immense stock of Ladies Coats, Furs and Skirts, also our entire line of Children's Coats and Furs at

25% Off Regular Prices.

Your last chance of the season to secure a strictly high grade garment or fur, at prices, which defy competition. Every garment new and up to date.

Remember,

Thursday, Friday and Saturday are the only days of the sale.

Sale is for CASH only.

Grayling Mercantile Co.

The People's Store.

Boys' and Girls' SCHOOL SHOES

For Hard Wear.

With the beginning of school comes the demand for stylish, good-wearing school shoes for your school children. After a careful preparation we are able to meet this demand at the following prices:
Boys' Shoes, size 2 1/2—5 1/2, in box velour and satin calf leathers, \$1.25 to 2.25.
Girls' Shoes, sizes 11—2, \$1.00 to 1.75.
Our New FALL DRESS GOODS have just arrived, and we can show all the new novelties of the season.
Our FURNISHING DEPARTMENT is complete in all lines.

A. KRAUS & SON,

Leading Dry Goods and Clothing Store.

There is no FRAUD

In KARPEN LEATHER FURNITURE.

Karpen Furniture has been manufactured and sold for 25 years, and has earned the reputation of being the best upholstered furniture in the United States. Every piece guaranteed.

Special Sale during November.

Sorenson's Furniture Store,

Grayling, Michigan.

THE Central Drug Store

N. R. OLSON PROPRIETOR

Some new and exceptionally fine odors in the—

Perfume Line!

Try Corrine, The New Odor,

75c per ounce.

Bring us your Family Receipts. Prescription Work a Specialty.

J. A. MORRISON, Manager.

Candy. Cigars.

TANNER NAMES AIDS.

ANNOUNCES LIST OF G. A. R. STAFF APPOINTMENTS.

Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota are Western States Represented—A Supposed Swindler Jumps to Death from Window.

Commander-in-Chief Tanner of the Grand Army of the Republic has announced the following appointments: Adjutant general, John Tweeddale, Washington; quartermaster general, Francis Battles, Concord, N. H.; inspector general, M. J. Cummings, New York City; judge advocate general, Charles A. Clark, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; national patriotic instructor, Allan C. Bakewell, New York City; senior aid de camp and chief of staff, Frank A. Butts, Washington; assistant adjutant general, William F. Rogers, Washington; assistant quartermaster general and custodian of records, J. H. Holcomb, Philadelphia; headquarters bugler, Lem Wiley, Illinois. The commander-in-chief, adjutant general, quartermaster general and the following will constitute the executive committee of the national council: Thomas W. Scott, Springfield, Ill.; Thomas G. Sample, Allegheny, Pa.; John W. Horsey, Springfield, Mass.; Phil C. Barnes, Boston, Wis.; Charles E. Fiedler, Kalamazoo, Mich.; L. W. Collins, Minneapolis, and Clayland Tilden, Jersey City.

LEAPS FAR TO DEATH.

To Escape Arrest Alleged Swindler Jumps From Fifth Story Window. Death in a plunge from a fifth-story window to the stone sidewalk beneath was chosen by Adolph Perbisher in Chicago as a means of escaping arrest upon charges of swindling. A veteran of Florida who had been decorated for bravery by the czar, he jumped to his end with cool desperation. The tragedy took place in the Merchants' building at 153 Washington street, and was witnessed by many persons. Perbisher was president of the Equitable Financing Company, which promised to build homes for clients who made payments for varying lengths of time. Detective Sergeants John Tobin and John Duffy were sent to arrest him upon a warrant sworn out by Catherine Ferguson of Joliet, who asserted she had been defrauded of \$25.

Hoch Doubts Texas Justice. Gov. Hoch of Kansas declined to honor a requisition from the Governor of Texas for the return of Charles Evans, a negro, charged with shooting a white man, saying: "I believe that it is a good thing for Texas that Evans be not returned there. All the testimony in the case tends to show that if the negro were returned to Texas some serious harm would come to him."

Czar Grants Liberal Demands. The czar has accepted the liberal program, appointed Count Witte premier and given Russia a constitution. It is announced that a manifesto embodying these reforms has been issued. Rioting began in Odesa, twenty-nine persons being killed and 137 wounded, according to reports. Mutiny in the army is reported and the strike has spread to telegraph lines.

Lion Scores Actor's Man Shot. Will P. Granger, one of the members of a company playing melodrama in Toledo, was shot in the eye during the progress of the play. The action of the drama includes the rescue of a girl from a cage of lions. One of the lions showed anger and a revolver carried by the rescuer was accidentally discharged. Granger may lose his sight.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe Robbed. The sum of \$100 of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe at Lawton's Valley, near Newport, R. I., has been entered by burglars. Her daughter, Mrs. John Eliot of Boston, writer and novelist, identified stolen property exhibited at the police headquarters in Fall River as that of her mother. Mrs. Howe recently celebrated her eighty-sixth birthday.

Unearth \$5,000 Cattle Loot. The persistent report that Mrs. Cunliffe, wife of Edward G. Cunliffe, the Adams Express robber in Pittsburg, had in her possession \$5,000 of the \$101,000 stolen by her husband was confirmed when Detective H. J. Biderman found in the lining of a baby carriage at the Cunliffe home a package containing \$5,000.

Five Officials Die in Mine. Five minor officials of the Pittsburg and Westmoreland Coal Company gave up their lives when they entered a shaft at Hazel Kirk, Pa., to ascertain if a fire which followed an explosion two weeks ago was still burning. There was a terrific explosion and the five men were instantly killed.

Mayor Slain by Maniac. William Le Due, a supposed maniac, killed Mayor Nickel of Chicago, Ill., and a farmer, wounded two men, dragged one of his victims into a bank vault and defied arrest for hours.

900,270 on the Pension Roll. The pension bureau reports a loss of 2,003 Civil War pensioners by death during September. The net decrease of pensioners was 941, leaving a total of 900,270 on the pension roll Sept. 30.

Mme. Nordica to Marry. Mme. Lillian Nordica will soon become the bride of Captain Joseph R. De La Mar, the wealthy owner of the Idaho silver mine that bears his name.

Season's First Heavy Snowfall. A heavy snowstorm prevailed Saturday throughout central and southern Kansas. It is believed that wheat will be benefited. About eight inches of wet snow fell in St. Paul and Minneapolis Sunday. Weather bureau reports show that the snowfall was general throughout the State and in western Wisconsin.

Ends Long Hunt for Coin.

Mrs. Helen Gunney, an actress from Indianapolis, found in the Omaha post office the other day a seven penny which she has traveled in many States for years to recover. The coin is a cherished keepsake belonging to her mother and was lost by Miss Gunney when she was 11 years old.

Prison Term for Burglar.

Alonso J. Williams was sentenced in Buffalo to eight years and five months in Auburn prison. He will appear in White man was convicted of defrauding the Fidelity Trust Company of Buffalo by means of sales and forged checks.

WOULD DEBART LIVE MAN.

K. Benjamin Andrews Uses for Condemned Murderers.

Obdurate murderers would insure benefit the human race if their living bodies could be used for experiments of purpose by scientists, biologists and physiologists. This was the theory advanced by Chancellor E. Benjamin Andrews of the Nebraska university in an address delivered to the delegates of the National Prison Congress in St. Paul's church in Lincoln. The chancellor discussed the death penalty. Concerning the case-hardened criminals he said: "It is, I suppose, a fact that no further knowledge of the human body is to be hoped for by studying the cadaver. All advance in anatomy and physiology for the behoof of medicine and surgery, helping against disease, pain and death, must come from the examination of living specimens, preferably human. One of the most useful services to humanity which a live human body could perform would be letting itself be experimented with, under anesthesia or otherwise, to help solve outstanding physiological or biological problems. A body used in this way might easily produce benefit to the race compared with which that of a soldier's death in battle would seem trifling." In his concluding paragraph Chancellor Andrews said he would not advance experiments with unwilling murderers, but should a criminal volunteer his criminal record might be expunged thereby.

JOINTS CLOSED BY BREWERS.

Kansas City, Kan., Is for the Present, at Least, a Dry Town.

The brewers have ordered joint keepers in Kansas City, Kan., and the suburbs of Argentine, Armourdale and Rosedale to close all saloons at 12 o'clock in those places have respected the order. What the State and county officials have not done in years, the brewers have themselves accomplished within twenty-four hours' time. Most of the joints are owned by the brewers. The others can secure no more beer and their supply is almost exhausted. The city officials, who heretofore monthly fines upon the joints, had said that they were powerless to close them and the other day, at the instigation of Gov. Hoch, W. H. McCamish was appointed assistant Attorney General of Wyandotte county to see that the places stopped doing business. "The joints are closed," said Mr. McCamish, "there is nothing for me to do. I am here to see that they stay closed."

INDIANA PHONE WAR IS ON.

Independent Companies Merged for Fight on Central. The property of the Indianapolis Telephone Company and that of the new long-distance telephone concern have passed into the control of Breckinridge Jones of St. Louis, J. Brailley, Jr., of Toledo, and other capitalists who recently contracted for the purchase of the controlling stock of the two companies. "It is our intention to spend \$1,000,000 a year for three years in pushing this company," said one of those interested. "The fight against other companies will be taken up with new interest and the new ownership is the death knell of the Central Union Company."

CUBA'S RIGHTS ARE DEFINED.

State Department Warns Republic of Peril in Making Treaties.

It is the policy of the State Department in Washington that the government has assured Cuba that she was entirely at liberty to enter into a treaty which would give to Great Britain greater privileges than were enjoyed by the Americans in the island at the present time. Concurrently with this the Cubans were warned that if they gave away now all the concessions which they have they would be unable at a later date to offer to the United States any alluring inducements for commercial treaties.

Takes Fund-Looting Lessons.

Nelson Johnson, who was arrested in Denver on five charges of embezzlement from the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, said that while he might not plead guilty, his alleged offense was committed after he had read the reports of the McCurdy-McCall expenditures of funds, and that he could not be more guilty than those high officials.

Torrey Surrenders Chicago Pulpit.

Announcement was made the other day of the resignation of Rev. Dr. R. A. Torrey from the pastorate of the Chicago Avenue (Moody's) church in Chicago. Dr. Torrey's resignation was placed with the committee of the church two years ago, but he consented to retain the position until a successor could be found.

Admits He's Mysterious Thief.

Charles Boos, until a few days ago superintendent of the Walkhill Transit Company's lines in Orange county, admitted to the police of Middletown, N. Y., that he had robbed one of the largest department stores of the city, besides several residences in the last few months, which crimes have mystified the police.

H. H. Rogers in Car Accident.

The Henry H. Rogers special train, while standing in the yards at Leavenworth, Kan., was struck by a runaway section of a freight train. Mr. Rogers, who was asleep, was thrown across his berth, striking his head upon the wooden partition. Fumes of glass were broken in the sleepers.

Try to Wreck Tenement.

A seven-story tenement house in New York was shaken by an explosion of dynamite which some unknown person had placed on the steps of the butcher shop on the ground floor. The butcher shop was wrecked by the explosion, but the rest of the house was uninjured save for the smashing of many windows.

Starves Himself in Prison.

James F. Barnes, awaiting trial for murder, died in the county jail in Butte, Mont., apparently from self-imposed starvation. Barnes for three days had refused to touch a morsel of food or drink, bemoaning his fate and expressing fear lest a mob should attempt to lynch him.

Prominent Railway Man Dies.

Henry S. Stors, general superintendent of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railway, died of a cerebral paralysis, aged 57 years. Mr. Stors was one of the best known railway men in the country.

Face Explosions Fight Fire.

In momentary danger of being killed or maimed by the frequent explosions, firemen fought fire which destroyed the six-story building at 18 and 20 Desbrosses street, New York. The loss is estimated at \$200,000.

Will Democrats Name Roosevelt.

It is prophesied by Democratic leaders that Theodore Roosevelt will be their nominee for President in 1908, and that the Republicans will have to endorse him, thus assuring an almost unanimous election.

Have Score of Children.

Bitterness opponents of race suicide are Mr. and Mrs. Fred Heise of Owosso.

Other, Those twelfth child was born the other day, all the score of youngsters, from Fred, Jr., who is 21, the oldest, down to the last little girl, who has just opened her eyes to the world, are healthy and happy. Heise has the contract for coaling Grand Trunk engines in Owosso.

RABIES FROM OLD DOG BITE.

Young Woman of New York Has Epileptic Hysteria.

Apparently suffering from rabies as the result of a dog bite thirteen years ago, Annanda Jones, aged 27, was taken from her home in New York to a hospital and she will probably be sent to Bellevue for further observation of one of the most extraordinary cases in the experience of the physicians. According to her family the patient was a 14-year-old girl with both hands bitten by a dog, but the wounds were cauterized and no ill effects appeared until last June, when she suddenly developed all the usual symptoms of hydrophobia and became so violent that the combined strength of four men could hardly keep her in restraint. She was taken from this attack and was in good health until a week ago, when the spell recurred. Removed to a hospital, she apparently recovered, but later the same symptoms reappeared. Foaming at the mouth and barking like a dog, the young woman rushed about the apartments, wrecking furniture and attempting to injure every one who approached her. She was controlled only by the use of opiates. The physicians are inclined to believe that the disease is a kind of epileptic hysteria, itself a rare occurrence.

OIL FIRE KILLS WOMAN.

Mrs. Frances Kiaczynski Pours Kerosene in Stove and Burns to Death.

Mrs. Frances Kiaczynski, 34 years old, was burned to death, and her husband, Ignaci, fatally injured in a fire in Chicago. For a time it threatened to destroy their home in the rear of 904 West Eighteenth street. The flames, which shot from a cook stove into which Mrs. Kiaczynski had poured kerosene, ignited her clothing, and as she rolled over upon the floor in agony the wood work in the frame structure caught fire from her clothing. Six children were entrapped in the burning building, some of them being rescued by firemen of engine company No. 23. Kiaczynski was injured in attempting to extinguish the blaze in his wife's clothing, and at the county hospital, where she was taken, it was said he could not recover. Some of the children were unconscious from smoke when firemen arrived and were carried out. Mrs. Kiaczynski was a widow and Kiaczynski was a widower at the time of their marriage last May. Their children, who were killed, were: John, 17; John, 16; John, 15; John, 14; John, 13; John, 12; John, 11; John, 10; John, 9; John, 8; John, 7; John, 6; John, 5; John, 4; John, 3; John, 2; John, 1.

BIG INCREASE IN SHIPPING.

Grain Exports for Nine Months Double Number of Last Year.

Decided increases in trade movements are shown during September and as well as in the total for the nine months of this year over corresponding periods of last year by summaries issued by the Department of Commerce and Labor in Washington. The grain exports for the nine months this year amounted to 10,319,000 bushels, as compared with 4,873,708 for the same months last year. These reports for this year are preliminary and estimated to include 97 per cent of the actual shipment. The corn exports will have been 82,752,212 bushels, as compared with 34,411,771 bushels for the corresponding months of last year. Lake shipments for year to and including Sept. 30, as compared with 1903, increased 14,786,205 net tons.

NET MILEAGE GAIN 5,014.

Railroads in U. S. Have Remarkable Growth During Year.

Advance sheets of "Poor's Manual of Railroads" give the length of steam railroads in the United States on Dec. 31, 1904, as 213,349 miles, a net increase of 5,014 miles in the year. The heaviest construction of the year was in the southwestern group of States, in which more than 1,744 miles were built. Missouri having to its credit 418 miles, Arkansas 262 miles, Texas 318 miles, Kansas 31 miles, Colorado 147 miles, New Mexico less than one mile, Indian Territory 240 miles and Oklahoma Territory 270 miles. Gross earnings increased \$68,780,887 in 1904 over the earnings of 1903, or about 3.06 per cent.

Theater Sale Is Recorded.

The sale of the former Iroquois theater in Chicago by the Iroquois Theater Company to the Metropolitan Theater Company of New York, dated Sept. 12, 1905, has been made a matter of record. The consideration named is \$10,000. The sale is subject to a mortgage for \$100,000.

Sentenced for Wife Murder.

E. S. Hylendberg, Iowa's modern Bluebeard, Sunday school teacher and philanthropist, must serve a life sentence for the murder of his third wife. The Supreme Court in Des Moines decided that his conviction was legal and affirmed the sentence of life imprisonment, with two judges dissenting.

Bank Funds Are Low.

A Pittsburg lawyer says that of the \$2,500,000 resources of the failed Enterprise National Bank of Allegheny only \$400,000 was cash. The bank's institution was closed, and that collateral deposited to secure loans was rehypothecated.

Horrible Riot in Santiago, Chile.

Fifty persons killed and 500 wounded is Santiago's tribute to disorder. More than \$250,000 worth of street railway property has been destroyed, and the executive mansion damaged as a result of two days' rioting in the capital of Chile.

Kinz Writes to Storching.

Kinz Oscar has definitely and formally declined the offer of the Norwegian prince to be prince of the house of Bernadotte, and in a letter to the president of the storting finally severs his connection with Norway.

Three Die in Vermont Asylum.

Seventeen inmates of an orphan's home at Burlington, Vt., have been poisoned mysteriously, three dying. The State board of health physicians have been unable to find any explanation for the tragedy.

World Unsettled Reed Smoot.

More than 2,000,000 women, representing the leading women's organizations of the United States, have adopted a memorial calling for the meeting of United States Senator Reed Smoot.

Express Robber Pleads Guilty.

Edward G. Cunliffe, the Adams Express robber, went into court in Pittsburg and pleaded guilty to two charges of larceny, representing a theft of \$101,000.

President in Boat Collision.

President Roosevelt had a narrow escape from death in a collision on the Mississippi river, the boat conveying him to the West Virginia running down a fruit steamer.

THRONE IN PERIL.

Czar's Army in Revolt and Ready to Battle for Liberty.

Many Persons Meet Death in a Bloody Clash with Imperial Troops.

FIGHTING IN ODESSA.

Scores Die in Battle All Over Empire, Rebels Being First to Attack—Cossacks Refuse to Fire on Citizens—Americans Appeal to Washington for Ship to Escape In—The Government Thought to Be Tottering to Its Fall.

The long-dreaded blow which may be destined to sweep the Romanoff dynasty from the throne of Russia has fallen. The army is in revolt. With anarchy stalking from one end of the land to the other, the army of Russia is beginning to align itself on the side of the revolutionists. Officers of the Imperial Guard have offered to assist in overthrowing the government. Where the troops of the empire remain loyal they are being made targets for the rifles of the rebels. Scores of persons have fallen in encounters at Odessa, Moscow, Tiflis, Kioff, Riga and other points. At the last named place Cossacks refused to fire on the crowds and were arrested. It is reported from Kioff that three regiments have mutinied, and that three battalions of infantry are preparing to revolt. The municipal council at Moscow, where an independent government was set up Saturday, has addressed a formal demand to the czar for a constitution. The revolutionists are strongly barricaded and ready for more battle in the ancient capital.

Foreign residents, becoming alarmed, appealed to the government at Washington for permission to raise the American flag over a vessel to serve as a refuge for Americans. The revolutionists cut all the telegraph wires and Russia is now connected with the outer world by a single cable. The government telegraphers have struck, and soldiers are serving in their stead. All news from the interior indicates that the onslaught against the government troops has begun. In almost every instance the battles were brought on by the revolutionists, reversing the order of recent days, when the troops and police took the initiative.

The present turmoil in Russia differs from the outbreaks of the past both in extent and in character. The telegrams are a mass of shreds and patches of fact and rumor. The course of events is extremely difficult to follow or forecast. And yet it seems possible to distinguish certain broad lines of movement.

The upheaval seems to be national to an extent unknown before. All over European Russia railway traffic is suspended and telegraphic communication difficult or impossible. The water, lighting, and other public services of the great cities have ceased. Business on large or wholesale lines is apparently paralyzed. Only local retail trade to mouth trade seems to be going on. On its side the government seems unwontedly reluctant to resort to downright force for the restoration of normal conditions. The revolutionists seem intent on letting the government act first, and the government seems uncertain how it can safely act.

There are reports of at least tentative establishment of a "provisional government" by the revolutionists at Moscow—in an attempt at government either in organized opposition to the czar or in its place. This may mean much or little, but from all these circumstances one conclusion may be safely drawn. That is that the present Russian upheaval is not merely unorganized and sentimental ideas of the things to be done and how to do them.

Progress of the Revolution. Officers of the imperial guard align themselves on the side of the revolutionists. Municipal council of Moscow, where independent government was set up, make formal demand on the czar for a constitution.

Indecision of czar and inactivity of administrative officials leaves nation practically leaderless, with anarchy gaining the upper hand.

Religious troops organized form in Moscow, Tiflis and Odessa. In which three cities scores fall in battle.

Two regiments of imperial guards demolish their barracks in St. Petersburg, and three provincial regiments are reported to have mutinied.

Committee of strikers, arrested after bold demands on municipal council, are immediately released by Gen. Treppoff at the request of the official body.

State Department at Washington is appealed to for permission to hoist American flag on ship as refuge for Americans.

Telegraph and cable lines are crippled, leaving Russia connected with the outside world by a single cable.

Guiding hand of revolution still is invisible and thought to be outside the realm of the czar. Father Gapon, in exile, reported to have lost Christianity for the continent.

Unconfirmed rumor current that Emperor Nicholas has fled by ship to Denmark.

Governor at Moscow forbids loyalists to attack revolutionists, who are strongly barred and ready to uphold their declaration of independence by force of arms.

Court said to be in revolt against Emperor.

William Dailey was murdered at Waverly, S. D., by Nels Mehrens, a saloon-keeper. Dailey had fought and whipped Nels Mehrens.

Alvin Smith, American consul at Trinidad, has been removed from office for failure to render his accounts. Mr. Smith was appointed from Ohio.

SOUNDS A RATE LAW CALL.

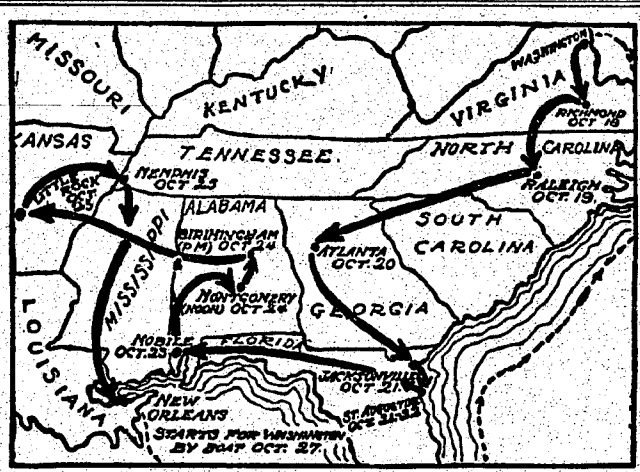
President Roosevelt in a Speech Urges More Power Over Railroads.

In his tour of the South President Roosevelt has spoken many times. At Raleigh, N. C., the President in beginning his address reviewed North Carolina's part in the making of the history of the republic, and alluded to its present condition of prosperity. He spoke of the duties of the individual citizen to the nation and to the State, and then launched into the main purpose of his address, the government supervision of railroads. On this subject he said:

I do not believe in government ownership of anything which can with propriety be left in private hands, and in particular I should most strenuously object to government ownership of railroads. But I believe with equal firmness that it is out of the question for the government not to exercise a supervisory and regulatory right over the railroads for it is vital to the well-being of the public that they should be managed in a spirit of fairness and justice toward all the public.

Actual experience has shown that it is not possible to leave the railroads uncontrolled. Such a system, or rather such a lack of system, is fertile in abuses of every kind, and puts a premium upon unscrupulous and ruthless cunning in railroad management; for there are some big shippers and some railroad managers who are always willing to take unfair advantage of their weaker competitors, and they thereby force other big shippers and big railroad men who would like to do decently into similar acts of wrong and injustice, under penalty of being left behind in the race for success. Government supervision is needed quite as much in the interest of the big shipper and of the railroad man who want to do right as in the interest of the small shipper and the consumer.

Experience has shown that the present laws are defective and need amendment. The effort to prohibit all restraint of competition, whether reason-



MAP SHOWING PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S ITINERARY.

able or unreasonable, is unwise. What we need is to have some administrative body with ample power to forbid combination that is hurtful to the public, and to prevent favoritism to one individual at the expense of another.

In other words, we want an administrative body with the power to secure fair and just treatment as among all shippers who use the railroads—and all shippers have a right to use them. We must not leave the enforcement of such a law merely to the department of justice; it is out of the question for the law department of the government to do what should be purely administrative work.

The abuses of which we have a genuine right to complain take many shapes. Rebates are not now often given openly. But they can be given just as effectively in covert form, and private cars, terminal tracks, and the like must be brought under the control of the commission or administrative body, which is to exercise supervision by the government.

But, in my judgment, the most important thing to do is to give to this administrative body power to make its findings effective, and this can be done only by giving it power, when complaint is made of a given rate as being unjust or unreasonable, if it finds the complaint proper, then itself to fix a maximum rate which it regards as just and reasonable, this rate to go into effect practically at once—that is, within a reasonable time—and to stay in effect unless reversed by the courts.

It must be understood, as a matter of course, that if the power is granted it is to be exercised with wisdom and caution and self-restraint. The interstate commerce commissioner or other government official who failed to protect a railroad that was in the right against any clamor, no matter how violent, on the part of the public, would be guilty of gross negligence. He would be rendered an improper service to the railroad at the expense of the public.

Laughs the Grifters. In a brief speech at Atlanta President Roosevelt unmercifully lashed the grifters in politics and called on decent men to denounce dishonest officials and whip them into obscurity.

"Drive every dishonest and corrupt man out of office," shouted the President. "You are false to your trust as American citizens if you allow such a man to remain in office a single day. No matter how high the man's standing, drive him out if he is corrupt."

"The surest way of blunting the public conscience in dealing with corruption is to confuse the public mind as to who is corrupt and who is not."

"In our legislative bodies, in our national Congress, if you know that any man is corrupt you are not to be excused if you do not hunt him out of public life."

"Instead of asking that you be lenient in your judgment of any public man, I hold that you are recreant to your duty if you are lenient. If you have good reason to believe that a man is corrupt, refuse under any plea of party expediency, under any consideration, from refraining from smiting him with the sword of the Lord and of Glendon."

In compliance with the opinion of the Attorney General of Montana that all bonds based upon land grants to State educational institutions are illegal, State Treasurer Rice at Helena refused to pay warrants drawn upon the annual school issue of \$75,000 and the case will be taken to the Supreme Court.

A mob supposed to be from Trenton, Ky., took Frank Leavell, a colored negro, from the jail at Elkhart, Ky., and lynched him in a nearby wood. Leavell was arrested on the charge of attempting to enter the room of a young woman at Trenton.

JERRY SIMPSON IS DEAD.

Noted Kansas Ex-Congressman Passes Away at Wichita.

Ex-Congressman Jerry Simpson died in Wichita, Kan., early Monday morning. The patient's condition became hopeless ten days before, and since then he had kept alive chiefly through his own will power. He was afflicted with a virulent ailment of the heart. Mr. Simpson had been in ill-health for nearly a year. Six months ago he consulted a specialist at Chicago, who pronounced his case hopeless. Burial



JERRY SIMPSON.

took place at Wichita under the auspices of the Masonic order. This last illness attacked the noted Kansan in New Mexico.

Mr. Simpson was born in New Brunswick in 1842 and raised as a boy in Onondaga County, New York. His early days were marked by so bitter a poverty that he said one day, after means and fame had come to him: "In those days God seemed to have selected my branch of the Simpson family for every kind of a hard knock. The knocks came to us in bunches." He was a lake captain of note in

COMMERCIAL FINANCIAL

Developments have continued to affirm the most optimistic confidence in the strong position upon which business progresses. Little more than twelve months have passed since the industrial tide began its rise, but the period which in the meantime elapsed evidently has been one of gathering strength rather than exhaustion.

Considering the enormous demands placed upon productive capacity during recent months, the volume of new needs now being secured for delivery well into the future is of such remarkable proportions as to occasion surprise. Requirements for transportation and construction appear to be greater than hitherto, resulting in commitments which draw upon furnaces, mills and factories enormously. Distributive operations make steady gains and increased complaints as to delays testify to the inadequacy of carrying facilities to cope with the unprecedented freight offerings.

Dealings in staple merchandise are well sustained. Lower temperature has stimulated the buying of seasonable necessities, the aggregate of sales indicating that the purchasing power of consumers is at its best. Wholesale branches are receiving supplementary orders and bookings are fairly active, especially in textile fabrics, footwear, clothing and food products. Improvement is seen in the demand for furniture, carpets and jewelry. Forwarding to interior points maintains good volume. Country advices reflect encouraging conditions, there being extensive buying of farm needs and expanding store trade.

Large augmentation in the forward bookings of iron and steel, inability to accumulate surplus stocks and premiums for urgent needs, indicate prevailing conditions in the leading manufactures. Railroads make additional heavy commitments for rolling stock and rails, car building forces are increased and other factors enter into expanding activity. More pressure upon output is noted in farm implements, heavy machinery and hardware, while most of the forges and foundries are rushed. New building reaches unusual volume, material is scarce and high, and the leather working trade is seasonably brisk.

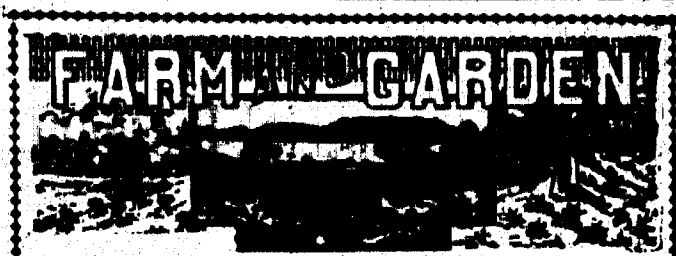
Failures reported in the Chicago district number twenty-six, against twenty-three last week and thirty-five a year ago.—Dun's Review of Trade.

Trade reports are rather irregular, but industry is still at higher tension. Heavy rains West and too high temperatures South and East have exercised an influence, but back of this is to be reckoned the fact that wholesale trade has been active for three months past and some quieting is naturally in order. Colder weather now advancing is reported stimulating retail trade and influencing re-order business with jobbers. Car shortages are becoming more acute. Bank clearings now compare with large totals a year ago and gains are small, in fact trivial. The price situation is strong as a whole, though some weaknesses, as in sugar, corn, hog products and raw silk, and quiet in other lines of raw material, point to demand having been satisfied. Business failures in the United States for the week ended Oct. 19 number 178, against 183 last week, 227 in the like week of 1904, 216 in 1903, 194 in 1902 and 223 in 1901. In Canada failures for the week number thirty-one, as against thirty-one last week and thirty-nine in this week a year ago.—Bradstreet's Commercial Report.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$4.00 to \$5.40; hogs, prime heavy, \$4.00 to \$5.25; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$5.75; wheat, No. 2, 88c to 90c; corn, No. 2, 51c to 53c; oats, standard, 38c to 39c; rye, No. 2, 70c to 71c; hay, timothy, \$8.50 to \$12.50; prairie, \$6.00 to \$11.50; butter, choice creamery, 18c to 22c; eggs, fresh, 18c to 21c; potatoes, per bushel, 60c to 70c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$4.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.00; sheep, \$4.00 to \$5.50; wheat, No. 2, 88c to 90c; corn, No. 2, 50c to 52c; oats, No. 2, 28c to 30c; rye, No. 2, 58c to 60c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$4.85; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.25; sheep, \$2.00 to \$5.25; wheat, No. 2, 87c to 89c; corn, No. 2



FARM GARDEN

Old hens, as a rule, take on fat more readily than the young ones. As the fat increases, the eggs decrease.

It is just as necessary for a hog grower to watch the market as it is for him to watch his hogs grow and fatten.

Compacting wheat ground in which there is much trash is a difficult business. Plowing trash under may be a good thing, but as usually done it does not benefit wheat ground. Too much work cannot be done on the ground intended for winter wheat, if the right kind of work is done.

When planting young trees trim the branches very close to the trunk. Cut off as much as possible. By so doing the roots will be better able to provide nourishment in the beginning. Many young trees die because there are not enough roots to feed the surplus wood that was allowed to remain on the young tree when it was planted.

Signs of unrest among the German people are noted under the prospect of still further restrictions on the supply of meat. The Butchers' Association of Berlin issues a statement claiming that under the provisions of the new tariff, which will almost shut out American and other foreign meats, meat will cease to be a food and become a luxury. A modification of the quarantine rules is urged which will admit the import of animals for slaughter.

The little Republic of Switzerland has 740,000 cows, all milkers. They average 5,000 pounds of milk a year a cow with a total valuation of \$44,000,000. Forty-two per cent is used for home consumption and the rest for condensed milk, cheese and butter. The cheese is made in some 2,000 small creameries, some of them co-operative. The average price of cheese in 1903 was 15 cents a pound, of which the United States imported \$1,300,000 worth.

Don't be in too big a hurry to dispose of the old sow. There may be danger that the large sow may over-egg or injure some of her pigs, but it is worth while to give her a little more attention until the pigs are old enough to take care of themselves which will not take many days. The practice of raising pigs from young sows all the time weakens the vitality and reduces the size of the hogs. Pigs from a well-matured sow are the strongest and best.

Ordinary whitewash as frequently used has very little effect, except to whiten the trees. To destroy the insects and eggs hidden in the crevices of the trees very much stronger applications have to be used. Soft soap, reduced to the consistency of a thick paint, with an addition of a strong solution of washing soda, makes one of the most lasting washes. A solution of one pound of commercial potash in from two to four gallons of water is also very good.

The 2-year-old thoroughbreds owned by the estate of the late W. C. Whitney were sold at auction in the paddock at Gravesend. In all \$137,500 was paid for the youngsters. With one or two exceptions the colts and fillies were the get of Hamburg. Burgomaster, winner of the rich Great American stake a short time ago, was bought for \$20,000 by H. Payne Whitney. The same buyer also paid \$16,000 for Queen of Hearts, full sister to Artful; \$10,000 for Pegasus; \$8,000 for Ironclad; \$7,000 each for Israel and Fairy Prince and \$5,000 for Battledore. T. Welsh likewise took Duenna at \$6,100.

Rich, loamy land does not require as deep a hole as stiff clay land, but stiff clay is best for trees. When a tree is set in stiff clay, it is much harder to blow over. When hunting for an orchard site, have an eye single to the above advantage if no other. Think also of drainage, artificial or natural. Heed the trees low and begin it the first year. The roots must be shaded, besides it is more convenient to gather the fruit from a low tree. October is the time to take out borer. Don't think you can stand off and tell when a borer is there. Go right down on your knees and hunt for him as you would for a gold dollar. Scrape the dirt away and go in after him with a sharp knife. Don't feel uneasy if your knees feel a little sore—it won't hurt you.

Salting the Lawns.
Whenever lawns are highly manured, as most well-kept lawns are apt to be, a dressing of salt sometimes during the winter will greatly benefit them. Salt in small quantities, as it must be used when applied to lawns, is one of the best solvents known. We are so used to putting salt in extra amounts to harden and pickle vegetables that we are apt to forget that in very small amounts it rots them. Try it on some cut potatoes for seed. As we knew a farmer once to do, and see the effect. He rotted a whole row of potatoes in this way, so that two-thirds of them never came up. Salt is especially valuable to release mineral fertilizers that have become locked in the soil.

Unlocked Lime for Rats.
A correspondent of the Country Gentleman says that to keep rodents out of oats "take unlocked lime, just sprinkle it over the floor or platform on which one will put his grain, then a layer of shavings and another liberal spread of lime. Continue in like manner, lining each layer of grain to the last, not smothering the last layer, and that is all there is to it. I keep rats and mice out of my corn crib in the same way, and it is invariably a success.

MIRROR OF MICHIGAN

FAITHFUL RECOUNTING OF HER LATEST NEWS.

Workings of New Indeterminate Sentence Law—Beauty Spot to Be Spoiled for Profit—Detroit Centennial Dinner—Woods Stroller Finds Thieves' Hoard.

Since the State board of pardons made the rule not to announce the names of prisoners released from the penitentiary, the State on parole, the idea has spread that the board is letting out convicts judiciously. Undoubtedly a larger number of prisoners have been released than formerly, but what changes are being made in the prison population of the State is hard to determine. It is denied in Lansing, however, that the operation of the indeterminate sentence act and the vesting of the power to grant paroles in the board of pardons has diminished the prison population in this State. The effect of the operation of the law is said to be to discharge the first offenders, but this reduction in the prison population is more than offset by the fact that second offenders are detained in prison much longer than formerly. It is claimed for the new law that it works both ways in the manner suggested and that this was the express object sought by the new enactment. Last year in Illinois 240 prisoners were released under the provision of an indeterminate sentence law similar to the Michigan statute, and the secretary of the Michigan board assures the public that the number in this State will fall far short of that in Illinois.

Parish Power for Mining.
Sturgeon Falls, on the Menominee river, near Vulcan, one of the most beautiful waterfalls in upper Michigan, is to be harnessed and the 3,500-horse power developed used to run the big mines in that vicinity. The harnessing of the falls will practically destroy the most beautiful spot on the entire length of the Menominee river, but the power developed will be sufficient to run a great amount of mine machinery. The work will be done by the Penn Iron Co., a Cambrian steel concern, which owns the land on both sides of the river. The improvement will cost a large sum, but the plant owned and operated at a nominal cost, and the ore in the company's Vulcan mines must be worked cheaply if at all, owing to the low grade of the ore.

Engine Kills Two and Injures Six.
Two Polish trackmen were killed and six fatally injured on the Boyne City, Gaylord and Alpena railroad, five miles northwest of Elmira, when a locomotive rolled down an embankment where the men were at work. Work was in progress for a crossing over a creek and a temporary bridge gave way under the weight of the locomotive. The engine crew escaped by jumping.

Finders Robbers' Wealth.
While wandering in the woods in the Alcona district, Albert Wilding accidentally found the hiding place of a band of robbers. He found hundreds of dollars' worth of gold and other merchandise stolen from stores at the Soo. It is estimated \$10,000 worth of goods have been stolen during the past summer probably by the same gang.

Dies at Age of One Hundred Years.
Ehler W. Strelow, a resident of Detroit since 1883, died Wednesday, aged 100 years and 2 months. His sight was so good and his nerves so steady that he was able to shave himself until after his hundredth birthday. He was the father of nine children, five of whom are living.

Boy Freed on Murder Charge.
Johnnie Goodson, an 11-year-old boy, who on Aug. 18 shot and killed Hannah McQuake, a girl about 12 years of age, was acquitted on the charge of manslaughter by a jury in the Circuit Court in Detroit. The boy maintained that the gun was fired by accident.

Within Our Borders.
Edward A. Nordman, a pioneer of Lima township, is dead at the age of 77 years.

Principal T. A. Mears of the Durand schools has been re-elected county school examiner.

While waiting on a customer Floyd C. Sampson, clerk in a Hillsdale drug store, fell dead.

Eastern capitalists have leased the Phelps Sanatorium in Battle Creek, and will convert it into a physical culture and surgical institution.

Fred C. Meier, a telegraph operator at Kalamazoo, died at Chicago from injuries sustained while trying to board a train in Chicago.

Prof. L. S. Bliss, manager and superintendent of the Eastman Savings and Loan, Benton Harbor, proposes to establish such an institution in Holland at a cost of approximately \$5,000.

There will be only one-third of a potato crop this year in Monroe county. As a result prices are advancing. Potatoes are readily gobbled up at 75 cents a bushel. Apples also are very scarce.

Mrs. Mary Harrington of Osceola, in straitened circumstances as the result of the care of a large family, has received the offer of a home for life from a rich uncle, a resident of Minneapolis.

While standing in his own yard, Ray Keist, aged 20, son of John Keist, was shot by one of a party of three strangers who were taking pumpkins from the Keist farm, two miles south of Birmingham.

Detroit capitalists have made a proposition to Iron Mountain to install a gas plant there.

Seneca P. Averill, former resident of Battle Creek, committed suicide at Hinton, W. Va.

Frank Hotelling will erect a plant at Hart for the manufacture of cement building blocks.

Dr. Gertrude S. Norris, a practicing physician in Lansing for the past twelve years, died, aged 53 years.

A jury at Detroit found Zach Harper not guilty of complicity in the murder of Patrolman John Daley Nov. 17, 1904.

Edward Webster committed suicide at the home of William Pratt in Linden by shooting himself in the breast with a shotgun. He was 29 years old and subject to fits of mental depression.

William J. Stoye, aged 28, has commenced suit against his father, William Stoye, for \$500, which he claims is due him for wages since he was 21 years of age. The parties reside in Riley.

A seven-foot copperhead snake attracted the attention of Motorman James E. Frits as his car was going along on Lincoln avenue, Ann Arbor. He stopped the car, took his switch bar and killed the reptile.

School Commissioner C. D. Jennings made the statement before the board of supervisors that there are only 50 per cent of the school children in Berrien county who were attending the city or district schools.

The body of John Davitt of Holland, who died several days ago, has been examined and the viscera will be sent to Ann Arbor for analysis. The relatives desire to learn if Davitt committed suicide or died a natural death.

The rate on ice between Island Lake and Detroit has been raised \$2 a car. The Crystal Ice Company was about to erect two new ice houses at Edwina, LaSalle one when the change in the rate came. They decided not to build.

M. B. Lovett of Chicago is under arrest in Ludington, charged with compelling Mrs. Lovett's hired man at the point of a revolver to burn property at Wadsworth, east of the city. Mrs. Lovett says she is divorced, but Lovett denies this.

A burglar giving the name of Thomas McCoy of Muskegon was captured in the depot at Martin in the act of rifling the place. The agent, Isaac Shuler, has a burglar and his accomplice with him and soon had the place surrounded by a posse.

It is estimated that \$150,000 damage was caused to docks, lumber logs and shipping by the recent fierce in-shore wind at Menominee. Huge volumes of spray dashed forty feet high and wrecked everything along shore fifty feet from the water line.

Flora Richard, public school teacher in Ironwood, tripped in the stairs on her way to bed in her nightgown. Her hand and arm were hurt and she was badly burned before her mother and brother could save her. They were seriously but not fatally burned.

The board of supervisors at Mason has increased Lansing's equalized valuation from 34 to 40 per cent of the entire county, on account of the city's growth.

The farm residence of William Welsh of Delta Center was burned. Loss \$2,000, insurance \$1,100.

Six Hope college students were arrested in Holland and fined \$10 each for a riot on the night of the 10th. They had been at a recent night. They gained entrance to Semikling theological hall and removed several thousand books from the library shelves and distributed them promiscuously through the building. The library had recently been catalogued at considerable cost.

To see his only son fall between the cars and know that the engine he was driving was to crush the life out of him without possibility of his doing anything, was the awful experience that came to Pearl Ballou of Grand Rapids. Ballou and his son were working on a new branch of the Wisconsin Central. They were going into camp. Ballou's engine pushing several flat cars with fifty men and Ballou's son aboard. The boy was acting as brakeman. He saw another engine ahead and started back to flag it. As he fell he was caught between the cars and the train passed over him, killing him instantly. Ballou saw his son stumble, throw up his hands and drop out of sight between the cars.

Van Buren county is to be again torn apart by a campaign for high license. The fight will take place at the next spring election. In Hartford an organization known as the Van Buren County Business Men's Association was formed. H. P. Nelson of the Cable News-Piano Company of South Haven, is president; N. Manley of Hartford, secretary, and John Mackay of South Haven, treasurer. The association's object is the improvement of conditions existing in the county, which means a fight for high license and against the saloon drug stores which are now doing a thriving business. The fight this year will be for a business and a most bitter fight is looked for, as the State Anti-Saloon League is strong there and has won three victories.

POLITICAL COMMENT

The People are on the tip-toe of expectation with reference to President Roosevelt's forthcoming message, particularly the part of it that will undoubtedly be devoted to the railway rate question. Somehow it has come to be generally understood that he will forego his original intention of forcing upon Congress the consideration of tariff revision, purely for the reason that he believes the other problem to be more pressing for an early solution. While there are inequalities in the tariff schedules, they are not working the same degree of harm to the country that are inflicted by the many abuses in railway rates. Naturally the President will grapple the greater of these two problems and leave the other to follow as a matter of course.

But the way to this reform in railway rates will not be strewn with roses. The gigantic corporations that control the big transportation lines in the United States have had a busy summer of it. They have been conducting a vigorous campaign, so vigorous in fact that it has extended to the remotest corners. They admit that there are evils in private car practices and in the matter of icing charges, and profess to be anxious for legislation that will make a continuance of the abuses impossible, but they deny rate discrimination, locality discrimination, and other customs which shippers aver are common under the present system. In fact, they deny having done anything that can be cured by a transference of the rate making power to a branch of the government. That proposition is a constant menace and one which, they claim, will threaten the very stability of the government.

They have flooded the earth with literature to prove their innocence. They have pictured the disasters that will follow in the wake of so radical a change. They have furnished acres of statistics to show that the railroads have been living up to the strictest business ethics, and yet their protestations have received little consideration outside of those whose interests are so closely allied to the railroads as to make their judgment of doubtful value.

In the midst of this tempest the President unmoved. He has said that legislation should be passed, eliminating abuses and minimizing the inequalities in railway rates, and unless a better, surer method is found, he will insist that the only corrective to be applied is to take from the railroads the right to fix their own rates and place it in the hands of a government department. The pending conflict promises to be one of the most important in the nation's history. If the President succeeds in convincing Congress of the wisdom of his position, the power of the great railroad systems and of the numerous corporations coordinate with them, will be greatly curtailed. If the President loses the fight, we may be assured that many other transportation magnates will share Vanderbilt's contempt for the public.—Toledo Blade.

Two Reciprocity.
The Mason City Times-Herald warns people not to condemn reciprocity as a Democratic device. It is Republican in its origin. It quotes from the successive platforms of the Republican party, 1892, 1896, 1900 and 1904, to prove its position. So far so well, but even those platforms recognized two kinds of reciprocity, and it is against one kind of reciprocity that opposition has lately arisen, not against reciprocity itself, properly interpreted.

In 1900, for instance, in a platform that was inspired by Wm. McKinley, the party said: "We favor the associated policy of reciprocity so directed as to open our markets on favorable terms for what we do not ourselves produce, in return for free foreign markets."

Is there any use in misinterpreting that language? "What we do not ourselves produce" has reference to non-competitive products. But when the Iowa stand-patners last year adopted that declaration the revisionists said it was "unprogressive." But it was McKinley's Republicanism.

In 1904 the Republicans reiterated the same idea in their platform: "Commercial reciprocity wherever reciprocal arrangements can be effected consistent with the principles of protection and without injury to American agriculture, American labor or American industry." That language also was plain. It meant reciprocity in noncompetitive products.

Reciprocity in "what we do not ourselves produce" was the reciprocity which McKinley called the "handmaiden of Protection."

There is another kind of reciprocity which is the handmaiden of Free Trade, and that is the reciprocity which has been favored in Iowa by the rippers. Keep the distinction clearly in your minds.—Cedar Rapids Republican.

No Fossilization.
The New York Sun wastes words in using a column and a quarter to argue for "tariff stability, but no fossilization." Nobody is asking for tariff fossilization. What the producing interests—including American labor—ask is that cranks, reformers and scheming politicians shall not be permitted to play monkey tricks with a tariff that is doing for the country far more good than a "reformed" tariff would be likely to do. Better stand pat for what we know is good than take chances on the sort of patchwork tariff that the "reformers" have always cursed the country with.

Why Haste to Surrender?
At a time when this country is enjoying the greatest measure of prosperity the world has ever known; with a home market that is worth more than the combined international

SUNDAY SCHOOL

LESSON FOR NOVEMBER 8, 1904.

Esther Pleading for Her People.—Esther 4:10 to 5:3.

Golden Text.—The Lord preserveth all them that love him.—Psalm 145:20.

The Book of Esther gives us an insight into the way the greatest empire of those days was ruled. We see a very absolute monarch whose whim was law, and we see him giving free rein to his whims. Just to please those who feasted with him he commanded his queen to show herself openly to be admired. It was an order that conflicted with all ideas of modesty, but especially conflicted with the oriental habit of keeping women secluded. It was a direct affront to vanity, and she rightly took it so, and refused to obey. Then the king deposed her.

For a whim, merely to please his prime minister, he ordered, or permitted it to be ordered, that a whole people should be exterminated. He had nothing personally against the Jews, but it was a light matter to him what became of them, and if Haman disliked them, he was free to do what he would with them.

Then when he found that his new queen was of the Jewish race and objected to having her people slaughtered, he was quite ready to pass on his ring (the sign of authority) to Mordecai with permission to use it as he would, except that the king's command must not be reversed.

The picture we get of this great monarch Ahasuerus is not a flattering one. A man who would give his right hand for large issues was a queer ruler for a large empire. And it is no wonder that with such rulers that empire did not hang together long.

The world of to-day is nearly free from such rulers, and it is so because of Christianity.

Verses 10, 11.—Esther, who was probably a very young queen, had been urged by her uncle, who was also her guardian, to speak to the king and ask him to do something to annul the decree for the slaughter of the Jews. Naturally she dreaded the task. She had seen how easy it was to lose the king's favor by crossing any of his wishes. Also there was a law against anyone appearing before the king, except at his command, a law the breach of which meant death unless the king should immediately pardon the offender and, as a token of pardon, hold out his golden scepter.

As the king had not chosen to see Esther for thirty days it was entirely likely that he would be angry at her reminding him of her existence by appearing in the forbidden inner court of the palace. She therefore took her life in her hands in so doing.

Verses 12-14.—Esther did not undertake the mission without some urging. Her uncle pointed out to her that her herself, being a Jew, and all her relatives, were in danger.

That she was the king's wife would be no guarantee that he would not allow her to be murdered with the rest if her nationality became known. A worse and less certain matter little to such a king. Besides he had taken little interest in her of late. For her own sake even, Mordecai advised her to see the king.

Then he appealed to her on higher grounds. Perhaps God had placed her just where she was, in order that she might have just this opportunity for service. What a thing it would be if she could save her whole nation from the threatened doom.

True, if she did not act, deliverance for the Jews would come from some other source. But, nevertheless, hers was the great responsibility because she had an opportunity which was not open to anyone else.

Verses 15-17.—Esther recognized her duty, and also that it was a religious duty. It was one, therefore, that must be prepared for by drawing nigh to God. Fasting implied prayer, and the setting aside of all worldly cares. Esther expected that the prayers of her people would be a help to her, and would prosper her mission. Truly she might be put to death. But if she were, she might accomplish something for her people.

Chapter 5, verses 1-3.—Of course Esther took every means she could to find favor with the king. She dressed in her royal apparel and stood in the forbidden inner court, probably at a distance from the king, if petitioning him to beckon her to him with his sceptre. It was a moment of great suspense for her; everything, humanly speaking, might depend upon an attitude or a gesture.

The king was in a gracious mood, and in oriental phrase that was of course only a form, he offered her anything she should wish "even to the half of the kingdom."

At first she only asked that the king would, with his chief ministers attend a banquet. Perhaps she was anxious to put off making a request that might easily anger the king, and was sure to engage Haman, whose influence over the king was so great. But also she was diplomatic, and wanted to put the king in a good humor first.

The matters related in the Book of Esther happened in the time of Ezra, when part of the Jewish nation returned to Judah upon the holy mission of rebuilding the Temple.

There seemed to be little room for doubt that the king here named Ahasuerus was the Xerxes of Greek history, and that this Book of Esther comes in in historical order between the sixth and seventh chapters of the Book of Ezra.

There Are Many.
Gunner—There goes a man who has taken crowds of people off their feet. Guyer—Ah, a great orator, I presume? Gunner—No, a reckless motorman.

Horror.
An Ohio man told dead while courting the woman from whom he had been divorced. Another proof of the fact that it is dangerous to take the same risk twice.—Detroit Free Press.

Point of Resemblance.
Askitt—Ever shaved by a woman barber? Knott—Yes; once. Askitt—How did you enjoy it? Knott—Oh, she had just as much to say as the other kind.

Impossibility.
Tall Bard—Here is where some professor says that poets should never begin work on a full stomach. Short Bard—Gracious! Who ever heard of a poet's having a full stomach?

Roman theatrical audiences are forbidden to applaud.

At J. W. SORENSON'S

KARPEN LEATHER FURNITURE SALE, During November. Special Discount.

F. S. SPECIALS. ALL NEW! SEE THE DISPLAY!

A BRIBE THAT FAILED.

Nast, the Cartoonist Could Have Got \$500,000 for His Silence.

A lawyer friend one day, writes Albert Bigelow Paine in Pearson's, intimates to Thomas Nast, the great cartoonist, who did so much to break up the Tweed ring in New York City, that in appreciation of his great work, a party of rich men wished to send him abroad, and give him a chance to study art under the world's masters. The friend was probably innocent enough—an unconscious tool of the ring.

Nast said very little except that he appreciated the offer and would be delighted to go, but for the fact that he had important business just then, in New York. He fancied that he detected the far, faint odor of a mouse under the idea, but he did not mention this to his friend. On the following Sunday an officer of the Broadway Bank, where the big kept his accounts, came out to Morristown to see Nast. He talked of a number of things. Then he said:

"I hear you have been made an offer to go abroad for art study."

"Yes," nodded Nast, "but I can't go. I haven't time."

"But they will pay you for your time. I have reason to believe you could get \$500,000 for the trip."

Nast pondered a moment, then:

"Don't you think I could get \$200,000?"

"I do. I believe from what I have heard in the bank that you could get it. You have a great talent; but you need study and you need rest. Besides, this ring business will get you into trouble. They own all the judges and jurors and can get you locked up for libel. My advice is to take the money and get away."

Nast looked out into the street, and perhaps wondered what \$200,000 would do for him. It would pay the mortgage on the house in the city. It would give him years of study abroad. It would make him comfortable for life. Presently he said:

"Don't you think I could get \$500,000 to make that trip?"

The bank official scarcely hesitated.

"You can. You can get \$500,000 in gold to drop this ring business and get out of the country."

Nast laughed a little. He had played game far enough.

"Well, I don't think I'll do it," he said. "I made up my mind a long time ago to put some of these fellows behind the bars, and I'm going to put them there."

The banker rose, rather quietly.

"Only be careful, Mr. Nast, that you do not first put yourself in a coffin," he smiled.

It was not until two years later that he met Nast, one day, on Broadway.

"My God, Nast!" he said, "you did it. After all!"

THROW AWAY MONEY.

Absent-minded New Yorkers Lose a Large Sum This Way Each Year.

It is scarcely believable that persons in good sound mind would deliberately throw away money—that glitzy commodity for which they sacrifice so much—and yet absent-minded New Yorkers annually lose a large sum in this ridiculous manner by throwing their change into the ticket collector's box at "L" stations. Officials of the road estimate the amount at \$75 a week. That means an average of about 36,400 nickels a year abandonedly tossed into the ticket collector's box.

The usual method of procedure is this: A man hurrying to catch a train stands down a coin at the ticket window, gathers up his change in one hand and his ticket in the other and descends on in pursuit of the " Gates Express." Forgetting in which hand the ticket is, he dumps his handful of change into the chopping machine. A click of the lever and it vanishes from view.

By making proper application the man with the absentee thinking apparatus can, of course, recover his money; but he will find it sadly changed since he last saw it. For the ticket of the box is fitted up with a powerful apparatus for mutilating tickets. The teeth of this machine are so sharp that they readily bite through nickel or silver coins.

Thus, whenever a large enough heap of these mutilated coins is collected an official of the company is forced to make a trip to the sub-treasury to have them redeemed. A goodly percentage of the money is never delivered in the box, the outlay being presumably set down by them to profit and loss and submitted to as one of the countless penalties attached to the Gotham vice of absent-mindedness.

SOME ITALIAN STATISTICS.

Italy collects annual taxes amounting to \$11,600 per head of the population—somewhat more than 3 per cent of the average income of the people. She spends only 84 cents per head of population on education. Thirty-three per cent of her youth, 42 per cent of her married males and females, and 37 per cent of her soldiers can neither read nor write. One-sixtieth of her population emigrate each year. The mortality rate is 24.1 per thousand. In one year there were 72,603 cases of pellagra, a disease that comes from eating decayed grain, and 4,000 of these cases were fatal.

We met an elderly woman the other day who prefers to eat slowly and moderately. She confessed that the desire to eat slowly was natural; that it was an effort to her. We sometimes doubt that anyone ever followed a plan against the will, and won. We have heard of these strong-willed people, but we never knew any of them.

HINTS FOR THE EYES.

Keep soap and dust out of the eyes. Shade the eyes from the full glare of sunlight.

When the eyes are weak, sleep all that is possible.

As you value your sight, avoid all quick eye doctors.

Never read or use the eyes for fine work during twilight.

Whenever an eye is injured, call in an experienced oculist at once.

Never expose the eyes needlessly to dust or flying particles of any kind.

Have an abundance of good, steady light for any work you may have on hand.

Let the light come to your eyes from one side or from above, not from in front.

Do not work in a poor light, and avoid a glaring light, as it may be as bad as too little light.

Do not use a flickering light for reading or sewing. Use a lamp with a large burner and use good oil.

Whenever the eyes ache or are easily fatigued use them as little as possible, and look up frequently from the work to rest them.

When the eyes are hot and heavy bathe them in cold or tepid water, and do not confine them too closely to any sort of work.

When reading, hold the head erect and at a distance from the light, and do not bend the head over the work any more than is possible.

Avoid poorly printed books with poor paper and poor type, and do not read when riding in cars or carriages, nor when conversant from a protracted illness, nor when the whole body is in a weakened state—Health.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

A goose which dances in clops is a curiosity on exhibition in London.

Hair dye is deemed so injurious to health that a Paris insurance company refuses to insure the lives of those who use it.

Baths are cheap in Japan. In Tokio a bath costs about one cent. There are eight hundred public bathing houses in the city.

Nineteen men, each with a wooden leg, recently engaged in a footrace in Paris. The winner ran a mile and a half in twelve minutes.

It is unlawful in France for any person to give solid food to infants that are under one year old, unless on the prescription of a physician.

By counting the hairs on a square-inch of the human scalp, a Frenchman has estimated that the number of hairs on the head of the average man is 127,320.

An international league for the extermination of rats has been formed in Denmark. In Berlin the authorities award a penny for every rat's tail brought to them.

A long-winded Congressman, whose speeches are distressingly wearisome to his listeners, is described as possessing "a good train of thought, but is lacking in terminal facilities."

An iron ship weighs twenty-seven per cent less than a wooden one of the same dimensions, and will carry one hundred and fifteen tons of cargo for every one hundred tons carried by the wooden ship, both loaded to the same draught of water.

UNFAMILIAR FACTS.

A watch taken to the top of Mount Blanc will gain 30 seconds in 24 hours.

Last year 39,400 Swedes left their native land, most of them to make new homes in the United States.

The Russian government has established half a dozen model farms for the cultivation of cotton in different parts of Turkestan.

Rebuke is now successfully being cultivated on the gold coast of Africa. Several companies have recently started work on a large scale.

English newspaper correspondents are complaining of the disgustingly uncivil treatment of bread on its way from the baker to the consumer.

Nearly 40 per cent more women are working this year at men's labor than worked ten years ago; while the increase of male workers is only a trifle over 25 per cent.

Many British soldiers in Tibet suffered from nose blindness. The natives avoid this by greasing their faces and then making a black circle around their eyes with a charred stick.

FOR THE TABLE.

Don't forget fruit.

Have a growing fern.

A bowl of blossoms rivals a vase.

Dinner calls for a spotless tablecloth.

Dollies are liked for breakfast and luncheon.

Many dislike scented flowers on the breakfast table.

Two forks are enough, others being added for additional courses.

For a simple house dinner olives will be sufficiently cool if they have been on the ice an hour or so.

A bread plate is not necessary at dinner, a roll or thick bit of bread being placed on each napkin.

Where many dishes hamper the service a good bit of cracked ice must be placed on olives, radishes, clams and the like.

London's Women Clerks.

London's women clerks are increasing in number with remarkable rapidity. According to the City Press, an official return which has been compiled shows that their ranks, which in 1891 included 17,859 young women, rose to a total of 55,784 in the year 1901. Male clerks increased in the decade by 34.2 per cent only, whereas their rivals advanced by no less than 200 per cent. In 1891 the number of women acting in that capacity was only 7.8 per cent of the total, but in 1901 the figures stood at 18.1 per cent.

PAID \$6,000 FOR PAIR OF SHOES.

Deformed Millionaire Probably Thought Them Cheap.

There are people who boast of paying \$10 a pair for shoes. They like to be considered extravagant and they seem to think that \$10 a pair is about the top notch of extravagance in the shoe line. What would they say to paying \$250 or \$300 or even \$5,000 for a single pair of shoes? There are men and women who are not only willing but glad to pay hundreds of dollars for a pair of shoes.

"That man who left here just now as you came in," said the maker of extraordinary shoes, "had for months and years crawled about the house on his knees because it was such agony for him to try to walk. Here are the casts of his feet. These pencil marks show the part of the foot on which he walked. You can fairly feel the torture it must have been to him. It took me weeks to work out the case. When I am fitting deformed feet I don't simply make a shoe that will go on the foot. The thing I study and worry and lie awake over is the finding of proper bases for the weight to rest on."

"For instance, in this case the man was walking on his ankles and his great toe joint. Of course, he had to use crutches. He could just peg along slowly and painfully, lifting one foot over the other at each step. Now he can not only walk without crutches, but he can run and catch a car and jump on. Was \$310 too much for that? He didn't think so."

"A man once paid me \$5,000 for a pair of shoes. He made the price himself. I simply let him find out how badly he wanted the shoes, and he decided he wanted them \$5,000 worth. You see, he was a millionaire. Even a millionaire may have a club foot, and he did."

MARRY FOR QUALITY.

Good Looks the Least-Considered Feature of Millionaire's Wives.

Millionaires choose their wives not so much for their looks as for their qualities. A millionaire cannot afford to take chances. His future wife must be a good mother and a good woman, a fine lady and an agreeable personage, all rolled in one. The city-fairy girl will do to flirt with, but she will not do to marry.

Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt married Miss Elsie French, a New York girl of moderate means. To every thousand of her money he could show a million. He liked her "for her sweet ways." Mrs. Vanderbilt is a silver spoon, the fairest woman in society. She is sweet of face, rather than beautiful. She has blue eyes and wears a blue great deal. Her manner is very dainty and she looks more like a refined sweet young woman of the household than the grande dame of society. Her husband has \$50,000,000 at least.

Miss Helen Hay, of Washington, appreciated Payne Whitney, a young millionaire, by her intellect. Those who think that intellect does not count should look over the list of millionaires' wives. Mrs. Payne Whitney is a poetess of fine ability. Mrs. Lawrence Mackey has written a book. Mrs. Harry Whitney, who was Gertrude Vanderbilt, exhibits her paintings, which are very good indeed. Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., is an authority on orchids and rare plants of the tropics, and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont is the best judge of tapestry in the world.

Mrs. Andrew Carnegie is a very fine musician, ranking with professionals, and Mrs. Ogden Armour is one of the most cultivated women in the world. She speaks many languages and is versed in literature of all nations.

Tough on the Mule.

William H. Taft, Secretary of War, weighs 320 pounds. His predecessor in office, Elihu Root, tips the scales at only half that figure.

When Secretary Taft was civil governor of the Philippines, his health was sadly undermined. He was laboring under great responsibility in governing the archipelago, where conditions were yet so disturbed as to give Secretary Root and President Roosevelt much concern. Mr. Root therefore requested Judge Taft to keep him advised by the new Pacific cable as to the state of his health. One day this message came to Mr. Root from Gov. Taft at Benguet, in the mountains near Manila.

"Rode 10 miles on a mule to-day. Am feeling much better. TAFT."

Mr. Root chuckled and doubled with mirth in the chair which Secretary Taft has since discarded as too small. He dictated this reply:

"Taft, Benguet. Glad to hear it, but how is the mule?"

The Rainy Day Had Come.

When Mr. Bascomb had unfolded the weekly newspaper and spread it out on his knee, he made an exclamation of delight.

"Mother," he said, genially, to Mrs. Bascomb, who was at work on some extraordinary darning on the garments of her fifth and youngest son, "there's going to be the biggest fair for ten years over to Centerville, with an exhibition of plowing contrivances that it really seems as if I ought to see. Where's that couple of dollars' berry money that you mentioned you'd laid away against a rainy day?"

"The rainy day came last Monday," said Mrs. Bascomb, contentedly, "and that two dollars went for an umbrella and three pairs of rubbers and two car fares."

Arms and the Man.

Winkle—Count Duello is a daring swordsman.

Twinkle—Yes; he ran through a cat million without any trouble.

MATRIMONIAL HAWKS.

Form Applied to American Girls Who Capture English Noblemen.

An English society writer in a recent article in a leading London newspaper draws attention to the remarkable changes which have come into society life since the advent in London of the American heiress.

"There was a time," says the writer, "when London society girls treated all bachelors except eldest sons with ill-concealed contempt, but since the American heiress, that newly acclimated matrimonial hawk, has come to England the ordinary society girl is more reasonable. There was a time when the latter would not accept an offer from any man connected with finance or trade, however promising his prospects, but now most of our unmarried women will pursue that inferior game as eagerly as if it were corrupted."

"The younger son, too, is no longer so completely ignored as he was, and almost daily now may be read announcements of engagements between popular society girls and penniless well-connected men."

"How do American heiresses come to hear as soon as they do of the latest eligible who has entered the marriage market? It is a fact that no young man who is held to be a fine title starts life in London without his presence being immediately discovered by some heiress or heiresses in the United States. The American colony in England has established itself in the most favorable position and generally perceives at once when an eligible fledgling breaks into the open. Without delay the news is privately announced in America, and even some newspapers of that country herald the facts to their readers."

"Moreover, the ladies of the American colony make a point of becoming acquainted with him and nursing him until reinforcements arrive from across the Atlantic. The intelligence, energy, enterprise and ingenuity shown by American girls and women in this country have entirely defeated the ordinary British chaperon, who now more or less leaves her charges to hunt for themselves and where they will."

THE ENGLISH FARMER.

Elites Are Flourishing at the Expense of the Rural Districts.

How to save the English farmer is the question British statesmen are asking themselves anxiously to-day. The farmer needs saving. While England is enlarging her cities, building great factories, and crowding the laboring classes more closely together, she is neglecting the rural districts to which Americans who have traveled a automobile "across lots" in England have been astonished at the conditions between city and country. As they leave the busy manufacturing center and get away from the towns, they find ancient major houses with their windows boarded up and their gardens grown to weeds, and roadsides strewn with stones, and old barns and walled enclosures and fallen trees beside the road.

At the present time 77 per cent of England's population lives in cities, and this percentage is rapidly increasing. In no other country in the world is life so centralized. In the United States 40 per cent of the people are city folk; but whereas there are 600 inhabitants to the square mile in England, there are only 25 in this country. The opportunities for the population to expand are thus more than 20 times greater here than in England.

While the average value of farm lands in this country has increased 90 per cent in the last thirty years, that of English farms has fallen. This is best observed in the rents, for 85 per cent of England's agricultural area is rented. In Wiltshire since 1870 rents have fallen 75 per cent; in Essex, 60 per cent, and in Dorset, 50 per cent.

Keeping Them Awake.

A clerical brother came in the other day to tell us a good story for publication without names, says a western paper. It seems that in his congregation our clerical friend has two erring brothers who troubled him greatly by the habits they had acquired of catching a little repose during worship. Finally the pastor spoke after this wise to one of the wandering sheep:

"Brother Park, did you ever notice that Brother Benjamin had fallen into the habit of sleeping during services?"

Brother Park had not noticed it, but he was pained at the information.

"Well, might I ask you to sit beside him next Sabbath and nudge him in case he falls asleep?"

Brother Park would most certainly do so.

The clerical brother then seeks his esteemed co-worker in the vineyard, Brother Benjamin.

"Brother Benjamin, have you noticed Brother Park's habit of sleeping during the sermon?"

Brother Benjamin had noticed it and had been pained.

"Well, would you do me the favor of sitting beside Brother Park next Sunday and nudging him in the case of drowsiness?"

Most certainly Brother Benjamin would do so.

The spectacle of the two good men keeping tab on each other in the sanctuary next Sabbath nearly upset the dignity of our clerical friend during his ministrations.

When a grocer's boy takes a few other boys in the wagon to ride with him, we feel mighty sorry for the horse.

SEDUCTIVE GAMBLING DEN.

In Mexico There Are Alchely Decorated Places of Chance.

"If you visit the City of Mexico," said a returned New Yorker, "you will hear them talking about reform. They will tell you that the old capital is going to put on the lid, as New York has done, and then they smile. Then you are asked if you would like to see the game that is played in Monte Carlo, and your host, a gracious clubman, conducts you to the palace. Its furnishings are rich. Purple hangings adorn the walls. The orchestra renders the sensuous music of the ballroom. The atmosphere is fragrant. Everything necessary to make the player linger is there, even to the occasional winning."

"The game which seems to hypnotize, that draws the bloods as well as hot polio, is viga. A canvas sheet hangs back of a counter. The figure of a man's head with a big mouth is drawn upon the sheet. The player throws a ball at the cavernous opening. The ball falls upon a sloping board that bristles with nails. It meanders through the maze of spikes. There are three pockets. One is marked red, one white, and one with a star. If the ball rolls into the red pocket the player wins; if it drops into the white the player loses. If it finds itself in the star hole the player has won, conditionally. It is almost a certainty that the ball will never get into the red hole, but it does trek quite often into the stellar receptacle."

"That is what catches the fly. The player has paid a quarter for this ball. Ten dollars is put up by the house. The player is told that he has won this conditionally. In order to take it away he must again throw the ball and land it in the red pocket. This costs 50 cents. He throws the ball again and it lands in the star hole. The house puts up \$30. That also is the player's, conditionally. The throw for this costs \$1. The player takes another chance. The ball finds the star hole as before. The player loses. When he quits he is, to use a gambler's expression, 'skinned to death.'"

"As he backs out a peon drops in, buys a ball and it makes a straight race for the red pocket. This is done for the benefit of the victim who has seen the first player lose. When the pen throws, the counter is so manipulated that the ball finds its way to the winning pocket."

"Such a game could not run at Coney Island or even in the heart of the slums of New York. It flourishes in the City of Mexico, and night. And although no one here beats it, the barefaced swindle is to fascinate all classes addicted to gambling. It has more patrons than the wildest lottery."

THE COMMERCIAL SPIRIT.

Seen in an American by an Old World Experience.

"We are called a commercial nation," said Stephen F. Weston, President of Antioch College, Ohio, and there is nothing opprobrious in such an appellation, for it is good to be commercial, to be industrious. At the same time, though, this spirit should not be carried too far.

"There was an American who carried it too far in Scotland. He went with a party of tourists to see one of the grandest Scottish ruins—a gray castle, centuries old, that crowned a beetling rock."

"The guide pointed out the wonder of the castle, and the wild, romantic view from the cliff on which it stood."

"The estate," he said in conclusion, "has been in the family of the Earl of Mar for four centuries."

"Then it was that the American's too commercial spirit cropped out. Embracing with a gesture the bleak scene, he said:

"Four centuries, eh? Well, I don't wonder. The only way to get rid of a property like this would be to cut it up into building lots and sell it at auction, with a free excursion, a brass band and a hot lunch thrown in."

How Codfish Are Taken.

Codfishing is done with dories and trawls. The dories are flatbottomed, sloping-sided boats which fit into one another in the ship's waist, economizing space thereby. Each dory takes two men, and the whole crew, except the captain and the cook, go in them every suitable day and set the trawls in the water outward from the ship like spokes from the hub of a wheel. Trawls are long lines, each with 3,000 hooks attached at intervals and baited with some smaller fish, either herring, caplin or quail, that the cod affects. The trawls are anchored at each end, baited in the day, left lying overnight, and are stripped of their accumulation of fish next morning, being baited again when "overhauled."

The fish are taken to the vessel in the dories, eviscerated, washed and salted. This routine continues until the bait is exhausted, and then the vessel returns home, lands the fish, takes more bait and salt and goes out again.

Russia's Holiday Burden.

A movement is on foot in Russia to diminish the excessive number of holidays for students. During a four years' course at a Russian university the work done covers only one year's time. In France the time covered is 2 years 74 days; in England, 2 years 153 days; in the United States, 2 years 105 days; in Germany, 2 years 220 days. Denmark stands at the head of the list with 2 years 864 days.

It is one sign of age when a man finds to look for gratitude in youth, and complain because he can't find it.

USED A CAT.

Knew a Clever Smuggler Fooled the Customs Officer.

"Didn't you ever hear of a cat being used for smuggling?" asked the steward of one of the big ocean liners as he sat down to spin a little sea yarn.

"No? Well, it's a fact. Not long ago it happened that the ship's carpenter had picked up a lot of fine cigars that he wanted to sneak in without paying for the privilege. He didn't know how to manage it, but just as we got to port an idea struck him."

"A carpenter always has a sort of case called a 'bass' that he carries his tools in. When this one got ready to go ashore he put one of the ship's cats into the bass and swung it carefully over his shoulder on the handle of his hammer. As he came down the plank the first thing he did was to run into a customs inspector."

"What have you got in your bass?" demanded the inspector.

"Nothin' but a cat, sir," replied the carpenter, starting on.

"Open your bass and let's see," said the other, eyeing the bass suspiciously.

"I can't sir; I'd lose my cat," replied the carpenter.

"This settled it with the inspector. He smelt a fine case of smuggling. He insisted, and the carpenter, with much grumbling, swung down his bass and opened it, when, sure enough, out jumped a cat and made a dash back to the ship."

"There, I told you you'd make me lose that cat," said the carpenter.

"The carpenter went back to get his cat, and when he returned was permitted to pass; and the inspector has never yet guessed that this time, instead of a cat, there was a lot of fine cigars inside the bass."

THE WREN BUSH.

A Singular Irish Custom of the Old Days.

Among the many old customs still observed in Ireland at Christmas few are more curious than the practice of arming about the "wren bush" on St. Stephen's day, and antiquarians are tried to explain why the poor little bird of all birds should be put to death on the festival of the first martyr.

The most probable explanation is that the wren was sacred to the gods, and was used by them in union and other pagan rites of the kind of the winter solstice, which coincided with Christmas; and subsequently the clergy urged their flocks to destroy the birds which were associated with such unholy rites; just as St. Patrick's relentless destruction of the images of serpents, in the ancient pagan worship of Ireland, gave rise to the legend that he banished them all forever!

It seems the more likely, because "wren" is the old Irish word for "druid," and the "wren bush" is the "druid bush," and that those who can interpret her twitters as she hovers about a house or flies from bush to bush can read the future. In the story of Trinity College, Dublin, we find a curious document describing how to interpret the notes of the wren.

Scattered Watches Broadcast.

Joseph Jefferson has probably given more watches than any other man in the country. Whenever he wanted to make a present he never failed his brains as to what it should be. That point was always settled in his mind, and it was always a watch. In the course of a career and tourings Mr. Jefferson scattered watches broadcast all the way from Sandy Hook to the Golden Gate, and from Penobscot Bay to the Gulf of Mexico.

"About fifteen years ago I had my watch stolen as I was in the crowd going into the Fifth Avenue Theater, where Mr. Jefferson was then playing," said Jerome Eddy. "I was his press agent, and when I went back on the stage to see him I casually mentioned the fact that my watch had been stolen. Mr. Jefferson said, 'Oh, that's too bad,' and asked what kind of a watch it was. The next morning a package was sent to my house containing a watch, very like the one I had lost. There was no card or note with it, but I suspected whom it was from, and soon found out that the giver was Mr. Jefferson. He wouldn't let me thank him even. There's the watch. I've carried it over since. He always gave gold watches."

Perfumes for Dogs.

Nowadays the pet dog must be perfumed, but it is not enough to scent him with any old perfume. Modish women who consider their pets try to select an appropriate odor for them. Thus, Japanese poodles are perfumed with frangipani, which has a spicy Japanese odor that suggests the oriental nativity of the animal. Mexican hairless dogs, which are enjoying quite a vogue just now, are scented with chypore, which has a heavy, tropical odor that suits these dogs of the South. Very little of it is used, as the scent is powerful. Two of three drops on the long hair behind the head, where the dog cannot indulge his tendency to lick it off, is all that is needed. The shaggy sky terriers are scented with a stimulating extract of Scotch heather/sold by one druggist, and redolent of the Scotch flower's perfume. French poodles, which are not nearly so popular now as they used to be, smell delicately of some Parisian perfume.

If a man tests a coin with his teeth he bites the dust.

NOTES FROM ACROSS THE SEA.

In Breslau, Germany, 8,500 horses are slaughtered annually for food.

In the herring season, which extends from the middle of August to the end of December, the fishing boats of Yarmouth, England, caught 538,878,800 herrings.

The advertising fiend has laid his ruthless hand upon the Poste Vecchio, Florence, a structure which has stood undamaged for 600 years. A protest is being made to the city authorities.

The officials of the German State railways are henceforth to wear helmets instead of the present peaked caps. They have been jealous of the military looking headgear of the policemen.

When the electrification of the railways which run underground in London is completed the traveler will be able to traverse sixty miles underground by electric traction without running twice over the same piece of track.

In proceeding to explain the uses of an incubator a London school teacher asked her class: "In what other way could an egg be hatched than by putting it under a hen?" A bright pupil replied: "You might put it under a duck."

A new banking system, which enables persons to make deposits of 25 cents and upward, interest being allowed when the amount reaches \$5, was adopted by the National Bank of Ireland on Dec. 26. The bank has several branches in London.

The charge for wireless messages to ships in the Atlantic from any postal telegraph office in the British Isles will be 6½ pence per word, and a minimum charge of 6 shillings and 6 pence. Telegrams can be addressed like this: "Jones, Llanfair, Atlantic."

JOSH BILLINGS' PHILOSOPHY.

My earnest prayer is, and I hope always to be, saved from ingratitude and hypocrisy.

Man is a curious knitter; nothing will discourage and disgust him more than to give him all he asks for.

The man who gets his twice his the same dog is better adapted to that kind of business than any other.

Adversity is the only thing that can show us the true from the false; prosperity makes them both look alike.

The very best possible condition that 9 tenths of the world can be placed in is to have plenty to eat and plenty to do. Old things are the best—old wine, old shoes and old chesers, for instance, and I will add to these (beg pardon) old phellows.

What is wrong doing at all is, no doubt, worth doing well, but I have seen lots of things spite him trying to do them too much.

I am not certain whether the good or evil a man does unintentionally counts or not, but they may offset each other; who can tell?

Yung man, watch your opportunity, and, when you see it, lay violent hands on it; it is sure to come once, and may not come the second time.

SPLINTERS.

A fountain pen—the pump shed.

Those who get hot in the head rarely ever get warm in the heart.

A man may lead a worthless life and yet carry a big lot of insurance.

Those who do not blow their own horns these days will not hear much bludge music.

There are too many people who rob their stomach of lining to put a farthing on their overcoats.

If some men could see the inscriptions on their tombstones they would not have the nerve to face St. Peter.

Dusty—Willie, if some one left you a lot of money would you take it?

Willie—Yes, if it was counted.

Taylor—What is meant by the spirit of the press?

Editor—One of those ghost stories that they print. I presume.

Gray—Should you eat pie with a knife?

Bray—No, you would want to use an ax if you lived at our boarding house.

No Way to Get Even.

A New York journalist went down to Atlanta recently to interview Joel Chandler Harris, says the Outlook. When he told the creator of "Uncle Remus" that he was going to "write him up," the kindly Southerner was immediately reminded of the experience of his old friend, Simon Sugg.

"Simon Sugg," he said, "was an odd old fellow who used to live down State. I knew him well when I was a boy. One day a friend met him."

"Simon," said he, "do you remember Jim Hooper, the wayward school with us down at Monticello?"

"Jim Hooper? Of course I remember Jim Hooper. Little slim fellow, wasn't he?"

"Yes. Well, Jim's gone and now-eled you!"

"Novelled me! Hee hee!" said Simon. "Well, ding his hide!"

An Elastic Statement.

The new reporter, in his story of the wedding, says the Baltimore American, wrote, "The floral display stretched from the chancel rail to the doors of the church."

The city editor, in a mild manner, as is the custom of city editors with new reporters, said:

"Couldn't you have used a better word than 'stretched'? Say the floral display 'modded' or 'twined' or something like that—some word more suggestive of flowers."

"Stretched" is all right in this case," replied the new reporter, with the stubborn courage of a realist. "The decorations consisted of six rubber plants, and they had to stretch to cover the distance."

A Friendly Suggestion.

"My honor," said the man with the pink nose, "is my capital."

"Say," yelled a little man who was ready to run, "I'd advise you to be careful to lock it up every night."

The individual who keeps his mouth shut seldom lives to regret it.